Arthur Priall
18 Bouverie St. Fleet St. E.C.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 982.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1864. PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d. / STAMPED 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

The Christian Allegory of "The Knight Watching his Armour"—The Ghost of the Diving Bell, Heinke's patent diving dress—The Lilliputian Ghost, a FEW INCHES HIGH, in Professor Pepper's New Ghost Lecture Entertainment (J. H. Pepper and H. Dircks joint inventors). Stokes on Memory. Mr. G. W. Jester's Ventriloquial Entertainment. Mr. G. Buckland's New Musical Entertainment, daily at Four and Nine. Open Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission (Saturday Mornings inclusive), 1s. N.B.—The Laboratory is always open for Pupils and Analyses. The Institution will be Closed for Painting and Decoration from the 5th to the 17th of September.

ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
SPECIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A communication having been received from New Zealand, to the effect that the FREE LAND GRANTS are likely to cease in the coming Autumn, persons desirous of securing

THE 40-ACRE LAND GRANT, AT ALBERTLAND,

are informed that these can only be obtained through the above Association.

For further particulars, apply pre-paid to JOHN BRAME, jun., 1, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C.

SHIPS SAIL EVERY MONTH.

A large party is organising to sail on 29th of August instant, to be accompanied by Mr. J. BRAME, the General Manager of the Association.

The matchless Clipper Ship VICTORY, A 1 twelve years, 2,400 tons, whose last voyage was seventy-two days, has been specially chartered for the August party.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Established for the reception of Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.

Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Vice-Patron—His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The want of an Institution for the special reception of poor persons afflicted with consumption and other diseases of the chest, had long been painfully felt by every one desirous of alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-creatures; as patients in confirmed consumption are not usually admissible into general hospitals. The Brompton Hospital has, since its establishment in 1841, supplied that want, to the extent of its means.

The dreadful fatality of consumption (the deaths from this disease being stated by the Registrar-General to amount to one in four upon the entire adult mortality of the country), had also produced in the minds of many benevolent persons an earnest desire to bring under the observation of the medical profession a large number of patients in every stage of that disease, in the hope that some remedial means might be discovered, which should at least diminish it. This object also has been effected by the Brompton Hospital. It has an appointed staff of physicians, and its wards are open to the members of the medical profession at large at all reasonable times.

This Institution at present accommodates nearly two hundred in-patients; provides them with every comfort which their suffering bodies require; and supplies them with air of a mild and equable temperature, adapted to their complaint, and such as they could not enjoy in general hospitals, because it is not suitable to the ordinary class of patients.

A consecrated chapel, comfortably warmed, and fitted with wide cushioned seats, forms part of the buildings. A resident chaplain regularly ministers to the spiritual wants of the inmates. Patients who are not of the Church of England are visited by ministers of their own persuasion.

The department for out-door patients is also a most extensive field of usefulness; a large number of poor persons being daily seen by the physicians, and supplied with all needful medicines gratis. The class of sufferers who are thus relieved come from all parts of London, and even from distant places in the country, such as Brighton, Dover, Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, &c.

Funds are greatly required in support of this useful and interesting charity, which is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, and receives patients from all parts of the kingdom. The applications for admissions are always very numerous; but they increased so much in number and in urgency during the past winter, that the Committee—being desirous of meeting the existing pressure to the utmost possible limit—put up several extra beds, which were occupied until the commencement of the summer. This step temporarily increased the number of in-patients to two hundred and ten, and likewise added greatly to the already heavy expenditure, to meet which pecuniary aid is now earnestly solicited.

A donation of 31*l.* 10s. (either paid at one time or at different periods within three years), constitutes a life-governor; and an annual subscription of 3*l.* 3s. a governor, with the power of recommending one in-patient and eight out-patients annually.

Annual subscribers of less than 3*l.* 3s. are entitled to recommend four out-patients annually for each guinea subscribed.

Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., 20, Birchin-lane; by the bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon and Co.; and by most of the other leading bankers; also, by Messrs. Rivingtons, 3, Waterloo-place; Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly; Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; Seeley and Co., 54, Fleet-street; and at the Hospital.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

Brompton, London, S.W.
May 6, 1864.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS,

and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

For Children from any part of the Kingdom.

TREASURER—H. E. GURNEY, Esq.

THIRTY-FIVE ORPHANS will be admitted into the above Institution in October.

Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. The application should be accompanied by a stamped envelope containing the name and address of the person requiring the information. Contributions are very earnestly solicited.

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HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49,
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS:

Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN,
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

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FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

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KENT.—TO BE LET,

in the Village of SHIPBOURNE, four miles from Tunbridge, five from Sevenoaks, a compact DETACHED RESIDENCE, for a Small Family, with three sitting-rooms, kitchen, scullery over cellar, closets, &c. &c., five bed-rooms, coach-house, stabling, sheds, large garden and fruit plantation containing 1½ acres. Good water. Rent, 50*l.*

Apply to J. Symonds, Shipbourne.

TO be DISPOSED OF, a First-class BABY LINEN, MILLINERY, and GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS,

in a large and increasing Country Town. Rent, 130*l.*

For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of Messrs. J. and R. Morley, 18, Wood-street, London.

WANTED, by a Certificated MASTER, a BRITISH SCHOOL.

First-rate testimonials from last School.

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A YOUNG LADY,

who has had six years' experience in Teaching, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, to instruct Children under Thirteen Years of Age. Acquirements—English, French, Music, and Drawing.

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MATRON WANTED.—WANTED,

Immediately, a MATRON for the WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH. Salary, with board.

For particulars, apply to Alfred Rooker, Secretary.

Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1864.

WANTED, a TRUSTWORTHY PERSON,

as NURSE to Two Little Girls. Her duties would be light, and one who has had some education preferred.

Address, with particulars and reference, Mrs. John Smithson, Clarence-street, Halifax.

DRAPERS.—DRAPERS and GROCERS.—

WANTED, a steady, active, YOUNG MAN, to Manage the DRAPERY and READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, in a General Business. Will be required to solicit orders.

Apply, with particulars, to Johnson, Foulmere, near Royston, Cambs.

MESSRS. EDWARD J. and A. UPWARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants, Newport, Isle of Wight, have now a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE, who would be required to conform to the rules of a Dissenting Family.

For terms apply as above.

C. ROSE, DRAPER, DORKING,

is in want of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT who understands BONNET TRIMMING.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION FOR 1864.
THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

PRINCIPAL, Mr. M. JACKSON.

The following Pupils have passed the above Examination this year:—

SENIOR CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE IN ARTS.

J. Jackson, Ayr, passed in treble first-class honours. Of the 272 senior candidates, he was second in order of merit in the section of languages, fourteenth in the section of English, and eighth in the aggregate of work done.

JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

G. A. Cook, Edgware-road, second honour division.
R. P. Gill, Clapham, third division.
C. Hardy, Clapton-square, ditto.
G. C. Minister, Twickenham, ditto.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.
THE CASTLE HALL, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Miss PUTTICK.

Reference is kindly permitted to Sir David Brewster, K.H., F.R.S., D.C.L., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the Edinburgh University; Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton; Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton; Rev. W. Forster, Kentish-town; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. James Mursell, Kettering; Rev. C. S. Perry, Baldock, Herts; Rev. Alexander J. Murray, M.A., Jersey; &c., &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW,

is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, near LONDON.

Principal—C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School, Boys of all ages, from Seven to Eighteen, receive a careful and thorough Education, regulated so as to prepare them either for the Liberal Professions or for Commercial Pursuits. The utmost attention is paid to the Domestic Comfort of the Boys. The House is very large, and is surrounded by above seven acres of land, the greater part of which is occupied by the Play-grounds and Cricket-field. The Youngest Pupils form a separate Preparatory Department.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 13th September. The Principal will be at home by Sept. 6.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School, or of Messrs. Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

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N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill

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E. BALCH, Secretary.

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In consequence of numerous applications the Directors have agreed to accept Deposits in sums as low as 50*l.*, at a fixed rate of interest, and for periods not less than one year.

By order, WALTER A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

THE LATE MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

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Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was unceasing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he placed his rare and noble powers of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhappily died without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feeling of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, 34, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde Park, or to the hon. secretary, 65, Fleet-street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amounts previously acknowledged, £527 10s. 6d.

A Few Friends, by Mr. Edmund Fry	£11	0	0
Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Halifax	10	0	0
Wm. Pollard, Hertford (second subscription), per Rev. Henry Richard	5	0	0
Serjeant Parry	3	3	0
G. Friend Whitely, Richmoud	3	3	0
Charles J. Andrews, J.P., Reading	2	0	0
S. P. Moore, Haverstock-hill	2	0	0
Edmund Walker	1	1	0
J. P. S.	1	0	0
The Assistants at Messrs. Novello's	0	10	0
Mr. Robert Jones	0	10	0
No name	0	5	0
J. B., Derby	0	5	0
T. Thornton	0	3	0
Postage-stamps	0	1	0
Per Mr. G. Tuck (third list)—			
Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. £5 0 0			
J. A. Cockburn, Carlisle 1 1 0			
Working Lad 0 1 6			
Per Mr. Murphy, Councillor Watters 1 0 0			
	7	2	6

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;

AND

ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

At the Annual Meeting, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums of the year 1863 reached the sum of £341,668
Being an Advance of £40,977
over 1862; an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.

The Revenue from Fire Premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of .. £113,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1862 was .. £75,993
Ditto, ditto, 1863 .. .. £88,966

Showing an Increase in one year of £12,973

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

	Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.	Net Premiums.
1859	£434,470 11 10	£13,086 0 5
1860	449,241 16 2	15,079 17 10
1861	521,101 17 0	16,627 18 0
1862	701,427 15 3	22,383 13 2
1863	752,546 18 10	24,069 12 8

This rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first-half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds Half-a-Million Sterling.

The rate of Mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1864.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK, On each THE BULL'S HEAD, Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,
OBTAINED THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL
For "*Purity and Excellence of Quality.*"

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

SEE THE "COURT CIRCULAR" FOR JAN. 16.

EXTRACT:

"Among the latest productions of what may be denominated 'trade literature,' we have just been favoured with a copy of the new Illustrated Catalogue of 'The General Furnishing and Upholstery Company.' It is a most carefully-compiled and artistically-executed work; and not the least important feature of it is the perfect truthfulness with which every object is represented. The attainment of excellence has evidently been the aim in the production of this guide; and, if the general business of the company is conducted on the same principles, and with equal liberality, the spirited proprietors certainly deserve all the encouragement which such a policy is calculated to secure."

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(Limited),
24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

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Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.
MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

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H. FLEAR, Manager.

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96, Cheapside, London.
Capital: One Million Sterling.

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SEWING MACHINES of the very First Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well a being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6 s Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This neat disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 982.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1864. PRICE {UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

DEFEAT OF ULTRAMONTANISM IN BELGIUM.

ULTRAMONTANISM is becoming more and more exacting, and more and more energetic. There is less of subtlety—at least, so it strikes us—and more of violence, than there used to be in the councils of the Papacy. We can hardly affect surprise that it should be so. The principles of Romanism have lost but little of their essential vitality—but the world in general draws a clear distinction between these principles, and the administration of them from a foreign centre. Ultramontanism hardly believes in itself, and hence the unseasonable and unreasonable strength of its self-assertion. It is consciously losing its hold upon educated society, and, partly in spite, partly for policy, it puts the uneducated—almost everywhere the most numerous class—upon political demands, or upon methods of political action, which, in effect, are purely obstructive. It has done pretty much so in Canada. It does so increasingly in Ireland. It shows the like tendencies in France. It has been especially rampant in Belgium.

It would seem as if priestly authority can never meddle with the machinery of secular government without either loosing it from the control of reason, or bringing it to a standstill. Roman Catholicism in Belgium has no grievances of which to complain, as in Ireland, and yet the priest party there is quite as uncompromising, and, we may add, quite as untainted by modern civilisation, as it is in any other part of the world. It claims to have things its own way, or to make all other ways impracticable. It hardly recognises the forces which really sway communities. It sets itself more or less defiantly and doggedly to resist them. It strives to stifle opinion where it cannot mould it, and its motto appears to be "*apres nous le deluge.*" Of course, its stronghold is in the country places. It is seldom popular in large towns. And the struggle which it keeps up is just the old struggle between the two systems of *doing* and *being done for.*

The conflict between Catholics and Liberals in Belgium—that is between those who follow the hierarchy, and seek to promote its political objects, and those who, although not Protestants, deem the lights of science and the laws of nature more reliable than the *dicta* of priests—has, of late, proved extremely embarrassing. We believe the representatives of the Belgian Chamber, 116 in number, have been very evenly balanced for a long time past. The Liberals were, if anything, slightly in a majority. The Constitution, however, requires that one-half of the Chamber should vote in order to give validity to any of its decisions. This constitutional provision threw into the hands of the Catholic party the power of exercising a veto at their will. The result was thus secured. If any measure were proposed which the Catholics desired to defeat, they stayed away from the House in a body—and, inasmuch as they were half the Chamber, within a vote or two, it became necessary that the Liberals should bring up every man they had, or they could not reach the requisite proportion. It is seldom, indeed, that where upwards of sixty persons are concerned, one or more of them should not at any time be disabled. In practice it was found so. The Liberals could never get the entire number of their party into the Chamber at any given time, and no less than the entire number would serve them when the whole of the priests' party chose to absent themselves. An illness, the death of a relative, absence from home on urgent private business, or some one or other of the thousand contingencies which may prevent men from doing at a given moment what they had meant and planned to do, was sure to diminish the Liberal strength below the indispensable half of the Chamber, and so to paralyse their small majority of one or two as the case might be.

The immediate and special occasion which brought about the recent dissolution of the Belgian Chambers has already been described in our columns. An independent member, M. Orts—no doubt with a view to terminate the deadlock to which allusion has just been made—moved that, an increase in the population of certain districts having occurred, a proportionate increase in the number of the representatives of those districts, both in the Senate and the Chamber, should be made in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. The Ministry were instantly asked if they intended to support the proposition, and they gave an affirmative reply to the interrogation. The Catholic party, thereupon, through their leaders, gave the King's Ministers to understand that they would not vote the Budget—in other words, that they would stop the machinery of constitutional government. They have overshot their mark. The King made an appeal to the constituent bodies—and the Liberals have gained what, in their circumstances, may be considered a large majority. The struggle was intense—about nine out of every ten of the electors through the entire electoral body went to the poll—and the representatives returned are sixty-four Liberals to fifty-two Catholics—a majority large enough to give permanent ascendancy to the principles which the former desire to see carried out.

We shall not speculate on the immediate political consequences of this defeat of Ultramontanism. We believe they will not be confined to Belgium. It is quite true, as the *Spectator* says, that, "by attempting to destroy civilisation," Rome "has compelled its defenders, always the most energetic, most determined, most prosperous of the population, to declare war on her—to strike at the very roots of her power—to threaten the religious societies with confiscation—and to assail the very faith on which her organisation is built." It is also true that, "it is war to the knife—war between a party which can reckon only on the old and one which is joined by all the young—between the men who are dreaming of a stationary Utopia, where all men shall be happy under the shadow of the Church, and the men who are dreaming of a progressive Utopia, ever growing more brilliant in the open sunshine." The conflict is not yet over, even in this country. Sacerdotalism, which, to all practical intents and purposes, is Ultramontanism, is, here in England, courting by its own ineradicable vices and follies its own fate. But one is glad to see it worsted in its true form and in its proper home. Few men would have predicted the defeat it has sustained in Belgium—few can interpret the full breadth of meaning which the fact imports.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WE have been spending a portion of our summer holiday in reading what an "intelligent foreigner" would doubtless describe as a romance. If not a romance it is light literature. The work we have been reading is of some eight hundred pages, and has the recommendation of being contained in "two volumes" only, with supplements. It therefore answers the condition of the sea-side librarian, whose experiences of works in one volume are, we have been informed, of a disastrous nature,—visitors so often forgetting to return them, and of the reader, who prefers to finish his tale at the end of the second volume. Our work is of an ecclesiastical nature, not written in such classical English as Mr. Gilbert's tale of "The Rosary," but full of startling incidents, and superior to many books of a similar nature, inasmuch as it leaves large room in which the imagination may most freely play. It is a tale in which twelve bishops are the principal heroes, and around them revolve no fewer than fourteen hundred clergy. The main incidents consist in descriptions of the incomes of the said bishops and clergy, and the mystery—which, by-the-bye, is never solved, this being like Miss Austin's book, a "tale without an end," consists in the question, what is done for the incomes? Those of our readers who have seen this book on the same shelves with "Jack Sheppard," "Oliver Twist," and the "King's Mail," will not require to be informed that its title is the "Census of Ireland for the year 1861," with "Returns, relating to the Established Church, &c." We have not quite finished this work yet, but having got past the preface and as far as one of the Provinces, including three or four bishoprics, we hasten to recommend it to our readers. Take the diocese of Meath, for instance, which we have ourselves just finished. In that diocese there is a benefice named Almoritia, value 171*l.* 5s. 8d. yearly, in which there are exactly seven members of the Established Church, *including* the rector's family. Then comes Ardtressan, value 467*l.* 19s. 2d., members of the Church, 267; then Drakesborne, value 376*l.* 4s. 3d., members of the Church, 26; then Kilbride, value 312*l.* 14s. 11d., members, 11; then Rathkenny, value 141*l.* 9s. 4d., members, 5. And so on and so on, to the end of the diocese of Meath. We notice that in the Census the occupations of the people are classified under heads such as ministering to Literature, to Health, to Science, and to Amusement, etc. The clergy are placed under the head of "Ministering to Religion," which is a clear mis-classification. Their proper class in the Irish Census is "Ministering to Amusement," where they might go with "Public Entertainers." No; the public of Rathkenny does not consist of the five persons, two males and three females, who make up the rector's family and Church attendance, but of 1,229 persons. So it is all through Ireland, and we therefore suggest that in the next census the clergy of the Established Church should form a distinct and separate class, under the title either of "Ministers to Mockery" or "Ministers to Crime and Rebellion."

We may probably gather why the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is so quiescent under this state of things from some significant circumstances which have just occurred in India. It appears that a claim has been set up in that country for the use of the churches hitherto exclusively used by the Episcopal sect, for other denominations. The Presbyterians have been the first to assert this claim, and, so far as the army is concerned, it has been practically recognised, Scotch Presbyterian regiments having secured the right of worshipping in "consecrated" places. This right being safe, another has been claimed. At Umballa there is a Presbyterian chaplain who frequently visits Simla. At Simla there are several Presbyterians, and they have expressed a desire for a Presbyterian service in the Episcopalian church. The English chaplain referred this application to the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Bishop declined to comply with it. A strong agitation, originating in Sir John Lawrence's household, has been the immediate

result, and it is said that, if necessary, an application is to be made to the Home authorities to overrule the Bishop's decision. It appears, therefore, that the object aimed at in a resolution passed by the Liberation Society many years ago, has been already, to some extent, accomplished in India. That Society passed a resolution to the effect that, "If the successful resistance to Sir John Trelawny's bill should be continued, they must force on the Legislature the consideration of an alternative, viz.—to place at the disposal of the ratepayers generally those ecclesiastical fabrics which they are required to maintain." The Scotch Presbyterians in India have secured a partial recognition of this right, and probably the Irish Roman Catholics look to the same end. Why not, if the ecclesiastical fabrics are maintained out of national or parochial funds?

We expressed, in our last number, a hope that the people of Southampton would "reverse the decision of the men who have stained the fair reputation of their town" by their vote of censure on Mr. Dowman for ministering Christian consolation to a dying man in the Southampton workhouse. We are now glad to record that they have done so, and done so with a spontaneity and unanimity that leaves nothing but the dismissal of their chaplain to be desired. Four parishes have held crowded meetings on the subject, the proceedings of which occupy more than five columns of the *Hampshire Independent*. At "All Saints" the "warmest thanks" of the parish were unanimously voted, amidst loud cheers, to Mr. Dowman; at Holy Rood a similar resolution was carried, with only two dissentients; at St. Mary's it was carried unanimously; and at St. Lawrence the same occurred. Dr. Bradshaw's proceedings were equally denounced, and memorials to the Poor Law Board adopted. The speeches at these meetings were of a remarkably vigorous character, and if ever priestism was at a discount in Southampton, it is now. The *Independent* remarks that "men of all classes and parties, Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, have all united to denounce one of the most scandalous resolutions ever passed by any public Board, and to commend the humane and Christian act that was made the pretext of such an unseemly and unmerited vote of censure." We are glad to notice that the Rev. Mark Cooper, rector of St. Mary's, has also expressed his hope that the Guardians will, at their next meeting, rescind a resolution which ought never to have been passed.

We contrast with pleasure such proceedings as those of Dr. Bradshaw with the harvest home at East Brent, where Archdeacon Denison reigns. When we read the genial speeches of this generally irate dignitary—when we laugh at his jokes, and wholly wish we were one of the crowd assembled in his grounds to celebrate the ingathering of the fruits of the earth, we cannot help wondering that such men do not sometimes put to themselves the question: "How is it that I, so happy and so good-humoured on such an occasion as this, turn so sour and bitter together when I touch ecclesiastical matters? How is it that my ecclesiastical doctrines give me such an acid look, spoil my temper, and make me hate as many as I love? The natural effects of truth are certainly not these: is it not possible that my doctrines are altogether wrong? If they are right, then is the grape-tree bringing forth thorns." The Archdeacon is naturally a grape-tree, on which the thorn of State-Church Ecclesiasticism has been grafted. Hence he both blesses and curses—brings forth fruit to perfection and thorns in abundance. The fruit he distributes at East Brent; the thorns are reserved for Dissenters.

It has recently been asked, in consequence of the rather accumulating number of convictions for non-attendance at the public worship of the Established Church, Under what laws are the convictions made? and is it possible that these laws have not been repealed? We have seen it held that the old law is repealed, and that such convictions are therefore illegal. This statement is partially true, but not so true as is imagined. Proceedings against persons who do not attend their parish churches may be taken under any one of three Acts of Parliament. The first Act is that of 1st Elizabeth, cap. 2, in which it is commanded that all persons shall resort to Divine service in "their parish church or chapel" on pain of the censures of the Church, and a fine of a shilling for every offence. The second Act is 23rd Elizabeth, cap. 1, in which it is provided that every person above the age of sixteen "who shall not repair to some church, chapel, or usual place of Common Prayer," shall forfeit for every month during which he shall forbear attendance, "twenty pounds of lawful English money." The third Act is the 3rd James 1. cap. 4, which provides that persons neglecting to repair every Sunday to church may be called before a Justice of the Peace, who shall have power to levy a fine of 1s. for every offence, and in default commit the offender to gaol. The last Act was repealed, so far as "persons dissenting from the Church of England" are concerned, by 1st William and Mary, cap. 18. But the Acts of Elizabeth have never been repealed. They were probably forgotten when the Toleration Act was passed, or they would, no doubt, have been included in that measure. It is competent, therefore, for any person to summon another for non-attendance at his parish church. Lord Palmerston may be summoned, and the Lord Chancellor, and if they were to appear before a bench of clerical magistrates—unless visions of professional advantage should dance before the magisterial eye—they could be convicted. And why not, if the farm labourer is to be convicted? We wonder how many members of the House of Lords would escape such a conviction! Will no one inform against them? Or is Mr. Masheder right, and the Church is the Church of the aristocracy?—who, however, are not very scrupulous attendants at its services.

THE LATE EXETER ELECTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

A statement has been issued on behalf of the Exeter Dissenters who refused to support Mr. Coleridge, explaining and vindicating the course pursued by them. We extract the principal passages.

We would in the first place state that the question of the abolition of Church-rates has now been before the country for upwards of thirty years, and our late highly respected and much lamented member, Mr. Divett, brought the question before the House of Commons as long ago as the 18th March, 1834, when he moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is just and expedient that effectual measures should be taken for the abolition of compulsory payments of Church-rates in England and Wales." Exeter is therefore, in this way, peculiarly identified with the struggle which has been going on in reference to this subject from that day down to the present time. When Mr. Divett announced his intention of retiring, Mr. Alfred Seymour offered himself as a candidate, and stated that he should follow in the footsteps of our old member, and vote for the abolition of Church-rates, and no one suggested that his opinion on this point would render him objectionable to Exeter, but he was accepted as the acknowledged Liberal candidate whenever a vacancy should occur. Then came Mr. Coleridge, with views exactly the reverse of Mr. Seymour's on this question, and we were still expected to give him our support nevertheless, on the ground that his general opinions were liberal, and we were bound to follow our party, abandon our "crotchets," and burn our "idols." But we could not help asking ourselves—have we all along been contending for a mere crotchet? Is it not a question of vital importance—a test-point by which to try the professed Liberalism of a candidate? Of what possible use is a general profession of Liberal views, if a man in the same breath proclaims his intention of voting against vital questions of reform affecting our civil and religious liberties? Which are we to be guided by, his general professions or his particular aversions? We say the former amount to little or nothing, particularly when accompanied by an expressed determination to be unpledged to anything, while we know from the latter what we have to expect—open hostility to the measure we have set our hearts on carrying. But ours is a "crotchet"! Has the House of Commons been all this time discussing, debating, and dividing on a mere "crotchet" question? Did the country think it a mere "crotchet" question when in 1860 it sent up to the House petitions for the measure signed by 610,877, and against it signed by 197,687? Did the members of the House think it a mere "crotchet" question when on a division on the second reading, in 1861, they mustered 551 members, and in the two subsequent years 577 and 564? What other question would draw such a House? We know of no other, except it were a question on which the existence of a Ministry was at stake! The struggle has been long, obstinate, and closely contested, and we are now asked to abandon it in its present critical position, when every vote becomes of the utmost importance.

But Mr. Coleridge was willing to exempt Dissenters from the payment of the rate, by some scheme yet undeveloped, but hereafter to be invented. This is the most specious and plausible of all the arguments which have been used to induce us and Dissenters generally to vote for the Liberal candidate, and many have been caught by its apparent fairness, but when thoroughly sifted, it appears to us to be as objectionable as any method of compromise that could be suggested. Why should not Churchmen be allowed to tax themselves? Undoubtedly let them tax themselves—that is exactly what we, who believe that the Voluntary principle is the only true and Scriptural one in relation to the support of religious worship, do amongst ourselves. But what we are asked to do is to obtain an Act of Parliament, which, while exempting ourselves, shall force Churchmen who may be in a minority in any parish to pay these rates, whether they like them or not. Now we say, if we believe what we have so long professed with regard to the Voluntary principle, we should be cutting the ground from under us to admit of, or support, such a mode of settling the question. It would be selling our principles for the sake of obtaining a personal pecuniary advantage—for this idea of Churchmen taxing themselves, means giving the power to fifty Churchmen to force forty-nine others to pay a rate to which they may, and often have, as good and great an objection as we have. It seems to us that we should be lost to all sense of what is right and consistent, and be degraded in our own eyes and in the eyes of Churchmen too, if we assented to such a plan.

But, again, what would be the effect of this scheme in the numerous places where the tax cannot now be raised, and has ceased to be levied for years? Who can doubt that the effect would be a revival of the tax, wherever the pro-rate party in the Church is the stronger, and to stir up much bitter strife among Churchmen. Let Churchmen who object to these rates ponder on this phase of the question, for it well deserves their consideration. Then, again, this plan of exemption for Dissenters is very objectionable on account of what has been called "ticketing" men. We altogether demur to a mode of taxation which will compel men to declare what their religious creed may be, and we say it is a matter with which the legislature has nothing to do, and has no right to inquire into. It would be in this view of the question a thorough retrograde piece of legislation. On every ground, then, we say it would be far better to leave the law as it is, and let us fight the question in the parish vestries, than to have recourse to such a method of settlement,—one which we could not consistently support, which would revive Church-rates in many places where now extinct, cause strife and ill-feeling in many others, and introduce an innovation in modern legislation—viz., taxing men on account of, or with reference to, their religious creed.

We are so convinced that Church-rates are unnecessary, injurious in their effects, and opposed to every true principle of freedom, that we decline to support any candidate who will diminish by his vote our chance and hope of their abolition, and painful as it may be to separate ourselves from the party with whom we have hitherto acted, if that party choose to slight and disregard a measure which we, in our humble judgments, deem a step calculated to advance the progress of civil and religious liberty more than any other now before the country—if we must, we say, separate ourselves from our party or betray and renounce great principles,—we cannot hesitate—our choice is made,—we have not so much separated ourselves from our party, as our party have receded from their principles.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Few members of Parliament have earned a better title to the confidence and respect of their Liberal fellow-countrymen than Sir John Trelawny, and his speech to his constituents last week shows that he is determined not to lose the high position he has gained in a public career marked by a rare union of firmness, moderation, and consistency. Here is not a mere easy-going, plausible, fair-weather politician, content to swim for ever with the stream, and perfectly satisfied with things as they are, but one accustomed, on the contrary, in the discharge of his public duties, to look before and after, finding motives for action in the dictates of reason and justice, and in an enlightened perception of national necessities, rather than in the clamours or fashions of the hour. It was thus that Sir John Trelawny took up what has now become a vital question with the Liberal party—that of Church-rates—long before its importance was so generally understood and appreciated as it is now. In keeping the question before Parliament, moreover, he uniformly displayed an amount of tact and discretion which extorted the respect of his most determined opponents. And in retiring from the Parliamentary leadership of the question, he did so avowedly on the ground that its growing importance demanded Government action, and that any Government wishing to retain the confidence and support of the Liberal party must speedily take it up. This declaration has been sufficiently confirmed by the subsequent action of the two great political parties, as well as by recent events out of doors. The Tories loudly proclaim the maintenance of Church-rates, the preservation intact of this irritating and oppressive impost, as a cardinal point of their "reactionary" policy, and this has undoubtedly helped in the most direct and most powerful manner to revive a spirit of ecclesiastical arrogance and aggression opposed to the whole genius of English institutions. Had the injustice of the impost been less flagrant and socially intolerable than it is it would have become true Liberals of all shades of opinion to unite in clearing from the path of useful and progressive legislation this chosen obstacle of a retrograde party. The recent election at Exeter significantly shows that Liberal constituencies not only feel the importance of the question, but that they are determined to express their conviction of its urgency in the most practical manner. They are, as we have already pointed out, perfectly justified in doing this, and in requiring from every candidate professing Liberal opinions a pledge on a question which, although it has undoubtedly ecclesiastical and religious bearings, is in its political aspect purely one of public justice. It belongs, as Sir John Trelawny told his hearers, to a class of questions, connected with religious freedom, which are rising into importance every day. "This was shown," he said, "by the manner in which various bills were brought into Parliament, such as those on Subscription, the University Tests, the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill, and various other measures which had been from time to time introduced, amongst them one which he had had the honour of bringing in—and which would very likely come forward again—the bill on Affirmations. These measures, brought in from many a point of view by parties of different opinions, all indicated that neither in the Church nor out of the Church would people be exposed to injustice on account of the peculiar religious opinions which they held." Of these associated questions that of Church-rates is not only more purely political, but in some respects more urgent than any other; and Sir John Trelawny reiterates afresh that compromise is impossible, and that the question must be soon taken up by any Liberal Government which would secure the support of the independent section of its natural supporters.

(From the *Sheffield Independent*.)

The loss of the seat at Exeter by the return of Lord Courtenay instead of Mr. Coleridge, has been the cause of some discussion, and it well deserves more than a passing notice. For some years Tory and Liberal have divided the representation of Exeter. The late Mr. Divett, who held one of the seats for thirty years, was a quiet though decided Liberal. He did not attempt to make exceptions and show that on some important points he sympathised more with the Tory than the Liberal side, and the result was that he held the seat securely by that united action of the party which is especially needful where parties are evenly balanced. His death rendered it necessary to choose a successor. There was the more cause for discretion in the choice because, if the seat were contested, it must be in a single election, and as the Tory candidate was at the head of the poll at the last contest, it was clear the Liberals required the support of every man of their party. How then did they choose? They allowed a valuable and able lawyer,

one of the class of men who are always ready to use constituencies and seats in Parliament as a means of helping them up the ladder of professional ambition, to become their candidate. Mr. Coleridge was quite up to the mark of his predecessor's Liberalism on most points. In regard to the ballot he professed that what he saw in Exeter convinced him of the necessity of secret voting. But on the Church-rate question he declared "he could not give up the right the Church of England possessed of enforcing on her members the maintenance of her fabrics." Mr. Divett had always supported the abolition of Church-rates. The candidate to succeed him, was therefore retrograde. And the time chosen for retrogression was an especially awkward one. Mr. Disraeli has made questions of religious liberty the line of division between Liberals and Tories. All the triumphs won by Toryism during the last Parliament have been on one phase or other of this principle. Religious tests at Universities, exclusion of Dissenters from the trusts of old endowed schools, the denial of their rights in parochial graveyards, the relaxation of the formularies of the Church to relieve the consciences of many of its members, and the question of Church-rates, all these, some mooted by Nonconformists, and others by Liberal Churchmen, have been the favourite battle-ground of Toryism. And after the sound and consistent Mr. Divett comes Mr. Coleridge to talk as much Liberalism as you please on all other questions, but to take the Tory side on the oldest and most pressing that bears upon religious liberty, that of Church-rates. What ought the Liberal party to have done with such a candidate? What they did was to adopt him and lose the election. There was a certain minority of the constituency who stood fast by the old principle of religious liberty,—the principle they held in common with their late member—the principle which Mr. Disraeli has selected as the battle-ground between Liberalism and Toryism. This Church-rate question when last raised in Parliament was treated as one it was useless to debate in a moribund House of Commons, Sir C. Wood expressly saying it was referred to the hustings. This was the question awkwardly chosen by Mr. Coleridge to be excepted from his Liberal creed. He would give votes, or the ballot, or any conceivable thing, but practical relief from the injustice of Church-rates he could not "conscientiously" give. Strangely enough a majority of the Liberal party in Exeter accepted and supported this candidate. There was a minority, however, who stood out. They were not aggressive. They did not set up any new-fangled idea of their own, and insist that the rest of the party should accept it from them on the penalty of losing their support. They simply stood upon the old paths of Liberalism as it had been maintained and practised in Exeter, and said we will not go back though the whole world besides us may. And so the election was lost, and some writers blame this sturdy minority. We are disposed to vindicate them. It is of far less consequence in our eyes that Lord Courtenay should have beat Mr. Coleridge, than it would have been to see a Liberal constituency lower that flag of Church-rate abolition which they have maintained for thirty years. For not only would this have been a going backward in theory, it would have been selecting for retrogression one of the great and pressing practical questions of this particular time. If Mr. Coleridge could have been a Tory on the Church-rate question, and yet have won the election for Exeter as a Liberal, it would have had a most baneful effect on the electoral policy of the whole party at the next general election. Men would have said that the inconvenient sticklers for principle might be safely pushed aside, and that a policy of compromise and accommodation was expedient, even if it involved the obliteration of one of the most distinctive lines of demarcation between Liberalism and Toryism. Mr. Coleridge would go no farther than to say that he would exempt from Church-rates all persons who were proved to be Dissenters by some means to be defined by law, but he would assume all the rest to be Churchmen, and would not forego the right to levy rates upon them. Now if we recall to mind the multifarious schemes of compromise which have been ventilated and abandoned, till it has become apparent that nothing can settle the Church-rate question but entire abolition, we shall find that this notion of chalking Dissenters on the back, and on condition of their bearing this mark allowing the Church-rate collector to pass them by, has been discussed and abandoned by all parties. What then was it that Mr. Coleridge proposed? Men were to accommodate him by commencing over again that weary round of futile experiments at compromise that has been so thoroughly exhausted. Under any circumstances this would be an audacious request to make, but after the proclamation of Mr. Disraeli's "no-surrender" policy; after his loud vauntings of Wednesday afternoon victories; after the speeches of Sir Stafford Northcote at this very Exeter election, making implacable resistance to every concession to the principle of religious liberty the rallying cry of the Tories; we should have thought the return of Mr. Coleridge the greatest damage which a single election could inflict upon the whole party and policy of the Liberals. We do not treat this as a mere Nonconformist question. If we did, we would ten times rather have Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Courtenay shouting their defiance and stubbornly upholding every vestige of ecclesiastical injustice than Mr. Coleridge incapable of understanding what religious liberty is, and attempting to betray it with the cant of compromise. Mr. Coleridge flatters himself that his defeat is an honour, if not a victory; that it ensures success to the Liberal candidate at a general election; and that when that time comes he shall again address the people of Exeter. We hope, however, that the leaders of the Liberal party in Exeter will give Mr. Coleridge to understand that their principles, their party, and their chance of success, shall not again be sacrificed to his ambition. If he must go into Parliament with his emasculated Liberalism, let him seek some Tory constituency that has hitherto been represented by the "no-surrender" men, and try if he can persuade them to accept his compromise, to be based upon a branding of the Dissenters. But to make his appeal to Liberals who have gone far beyond his line, and ask them to reverse the engine and back the train just to take him in, that he may the more effectually mar the policy of the party by his crotchets, this is to ask a great deal too much from the people of Exeter. We see the question is put as one of conscience on both sides. The conscience of the candidate would not let him abolish Church-rates. The consciences of the opponents of Church-rates would not permit them to vote for him. It is ridiculous to conjure up a dilemma of this kind. It may have been quite right for Mr. Coleridge to obey his conscience and for other persons to obey theirs. The folly was in bringing these two opposing influences into collision. The problem to be solved in seeking a candidate was to find a man whose views were in harmony with those of the constituency. The experience of the Exeter people in the case of Mr. Divett and other Liberal men proved that this was not difficult. We know not the process by which Mr. Coleridge became a candidate. Whether he offered himself unsought; or he was put up by some sect of the party; or he was the unwise choice of a majority of the Liberals. But it was a serious blunder to attempt to substitute for a plainsailing and consistent man, the importer of a new crotchet, which could have no other effect than to divide the party whose most zealous and perfect union was needed to ensure success. And the flagrant inconsistency between Mr. Coleridge's "advanced political opinions" and his attempt to make Exeter Liberalism retrograde on the principle of religious liberty, made his position all the worse. A man may profess to be very liberal about questions of political machinery, but if he would sacrifice the principles of liberty and of the rights of conscience, what would his institutions be worth? The ends are more important than particular modes of advancing them. We cannot accept, therefore, such professions as Mr. Coleridge's as any compensation for the absence of those very things for which chiefly a constitutional government is valuable.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE SOUTHAMPTON WORKHOUSE AND THE RATEPAYERS.

Public meetings on the subject of the late proceedings at the Southampton Board of Guardians, which have excited so much feeling throughout the town, were held (says the *Hants Independent*), on Thursday last in four of the parishes, at which the greatest unanimity prevailed in the expression of condemnation of the vote of censure on the deputy-president and the conduct of the chaplain on the occasion of his preferring the charge. On no other question have people of all classes and parties in the town been more unanimous and decided in the expression of their opinions. The meeting for All Saints Ward, held in the Town Hall, was presided over by Mr. Churchwarden Sims. The first resolution, moved by Mr. Falvey, and seconded by Mr. Ellyett, was as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of Mr. Dowman, the Deputy-President of the Board of Guardians, in performing a most humane and Christian act of mercy at the bedside of a dying pauper, on Sunday, the 31st of July last, instead of deserving the censure of the Board of Guardians, as expressed in their vote of the 9th of August, entitles him to the warmest thanks not only of his fellow-guardians, but of every member of the community.

Mr. H. POND then proposed the second resolution:—

That this meeting, whilst seriously deprecating the course pursued by the Board of Guardians in passing the vote of censure referred to, cannot too strongly protest against the tone and temper adopted by the chaplain on that occasion in his insolent and unwarrantable interference with the chairman's duties, alike unworthy of his profession as a clergyman and unbecoming in him towards those whose officer he is; and this meeting further regrets that the board allowed him to proceed unchecked in his insulting conduct towards the gentleman whom they had themselves selected to preside over their deliberations.

He read the proceedings at the board, he said, with shame and contempt, and had he been in the chair, he would not have allowed such conduct to be perpetrated, for *he* would have been the judge of law and order, and if the chaplain would not be called to order, he would have had him removed, even if a policeman had been called in for the purpose. (Cheers.) He remembered nothing at all to equal this in his experience at the public boards of Southampton. (Cheers.) The Deputy-President only performed a kind, humane, and Christian act, in a manner which reflected lustre upon his office, and which would be one of the brightest recollections of his life. (Hear, hear.) This conduct, however, had only confirmed the opinion he held when the chaplain was jockeyed into his office ten years ago, that a more unfit man to hold the office of clergyman, and still more unfit to administer spiritual advice and consolation to our paupers and our criminals, could not be found, for no man, or half-dozen men in the town, had produced more mischief, more discord and ill-feeling, than the chaplain had during this time. (Cheers.) What had now been done must be righted, and although the old plan of canvassing and looking after supporters was again resorted to, yet he would be much mistaken if the chaplain found those to support him in this conduct who had already so many times supported him, for this was no question of mere eccentricity, under which so many faults had been cloaked, but of responsibility, of honour, of consistency, and of principles embracing the highest and even the lowest instincts of our common nature. (Cheers.) And let not the public be dragged into the net of believing that this was a question of Church or Dissent, of Toryism or Liberalism, for it was far above these, and infringed upon principles of a higher and sublimer character. Commenting upon the meeting, and what there took place, he said that it was remarkable that in the short space of a week one-third of those who voted for the resolution should withdraw from that position; and as to the assertion about putting down the Church of England, it was a libel upon that Church, and was unworthy of any man to have uttered such a sentence. (Cheers.) He trusted that out of evil good might come, and that the Poor-Law Board would inquire into the facts of the case, and take steps to put an end to the chaplain's career in his public office.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Senior Bailiff ANDREWS. A further resolution requested that the Poor-Law Board would institute an official inquiry into the subject. Mr. W. LANKESTER moved, and Mr. Councillor PAYNE seconded "That, in the event of the resolution being rescinded by the guardians, the meeting expressed its anxiety that Mr. Dowman would reoccupy the chair he had so ably filled."

At the meeting of the parishioners of Holy Rood, a resolution respecting the conduct of Mr. Dowman, similar in substance to the above, was met by the following amendment, moved by Mr. JAMES COCKS:—

That this meeting, whilst commending the act of Mr. Dowman in the offering of spiritual consolation, much regrets to find that he did not in such a critical case immediately send for the medical officer and the chaplain, as by adopting that course proper assistance would have been rendered to the dying man in his last moments, by the duly appointed officers of the Incorporation, no misunderstanding could have arisen as to interference with duties, and thus the town would have been spared the unseemly agitation which has resulted in consequence.

The amendment was supported by two persons, the original resolution being carried by 35 to 2. Strong speeches against Dr. Bradshaw were delivered by Mr. W. Lankester, Mr. W. G. Lankester, Mr. Keene (a Roman Catholic) and by Mr. Councillor Rogers, who pointed out that Havelock, Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Fry, and other philanthropists visited gaols and workhouses, and prayed with the inmates and with the soldiers under them, although they were not licensed to do so by bishops, and there were regularly appointed chaplains for that purpose. He thought the chaplain's conduct unchristianlike, unjust, unseemly, and ungentlemanly, and he hoped the town would take the matter in hand, and not stay short of ousting him from a position which he so imperfectly and so unworthily filled. (Hear.) Mr. W. G. Lankester apprehended, that if a sick inmate wished to see any minister or layman, the master dared not shut the door against them, but that the chaplain being a paid official, was expected to do the ordinary duties in his way. He pointed out that the inmates of the house had no religious consolation on a Sunday after half-past ten in the morning, and on week days it was well known to those who had been guardians how brief the visits of the chaplain were. His engagements were such that if he had been sent for on that Sunday probably he could not have come, and to speak plainly, his "religious ministrations" were a farce; he was not the right man for the right place, and ought not to be there, nor was right that a man in that town should hold the office of chaplain to two large establishments.

The meeting for the parish of St. Mary was attended by some 400 persons, the proceedings being of a very enthusiastic character. A letter was read from the rector, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, expressing regret for what had occured, and a hope that on calm reflection the resolution which had been agreed to would be unanimously rescinded by the board. (Cheers.) Mr. W. C. WESTLAKE, in moving the first resolution, said he believed that lay agency was an assistance rather than an injury to the clergyman, and that those who followed in the footsteps of Elizabeth Fry and other great philanthropists in seeking out in prisons and workhouses the sick and the dying were accomplishing a great and a good work. He believed they wanted more sympathy and less noise; more of the preacher and less of the priest; more of the Christian and less of the cloth; and he hoped the doors of the workhouse would always be open to a Christian man, who had no other object in the world than to benefit his fellow-creatures. Captain STRUTT considered not only that Mr. Dowman's conduct entitled him to esteem, but that his position was one to be envied. He expressed his satisfaction that at the Holy Rood vestry one of the six guardians admitted that he had voted under mistake, and said that if contempt was brought on the chair at all, it was by the unseemly proceedings of the chaplain himself, in attempting, as a paid servant, to dictate to the board in the way he did. He spoke of the philanthropic acts of Mrs. Fry, in visiting prisoners, and of the Queen herself amongst the cottagers of Whippingham, and said that if they adhered to Churchianity alone, all remembrance of Christianity would be eclipsed. It would be a blasphemy to the Almighty to assume that the mercy of God was limited to the cloth, and he quoted from his own experience, and from illustrations from the life of Havelock, where much good had been effected amongst dying sailors and soldiers by the open Bible being placed before them.

Some of the speakers expressed a hope that Dr. Bradshaw would be turned out of his office. Mr. ARNOLD, one of the guardians, apologised for his vote, and was received with cries of "Oh, oh," and groans. Mr. SPAIN moved that Messrs. Fox and Arnold, the two guardians of the ward who had voted for the resolution of censure on Mr. Dowman, be called upon to resign their seats, which was carried, amid enthusiastic cheering, with one dissentient only. Mr. ROLLES next moved that a petition be presented to the Poor-law Board, soliciting the removal of the Rev. G. Bradshaw from the office of chaplain, which was agreed to unanimously.

A similar meeting was held in the parish of St. Lawrence, when similar resolutions were adopted, Mr. PEGLER and Mr. J. J. BENNETT being the principal speakers. The latter said that he had been told that Dr. Bradshaw complained not of Mr. Dowman's having read a few verses out of the Scriptures, but of his having offered up an extempore prayer. That he (Mr. Bennett) thought made the matter ten times worse, for were they in the nineteenth century, in such a case of necessity, to wait while they were fumbling about in their pockets for a Prayer-book? because, if so, he thought it was monstrous, and that they had better wish themselves back to the thirteenth century. Mr. CLARK said he had spoken and been spoken to upon the matter both by Churchmen and Dissenters, and there was not one but who censured

the Doctor's conduct. This meeting also passed resolutions expressing a hope that Mr. Dowman would "resume those important duties which he has fulfilled so satisfactorily to the ratepayers, and in which he has evinced such a kind interest in the comfort and welfare of the inmates of the workhouse," and requesting the Poor-law Board to make an investigation into the general conduct of the chaplain of the workhouse.

Proposed Sectarian Grant Defeated.—The proposal of the directors of the North-Eastern Railway to appropriate 500*l.* of the company's profits to religious purposes has encountered so violent an opposition that the proposal has been withdrawn.

Bishop Colenso and the Inspiration of the Bible.—Bishop Colenso has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Guardian*:—

Sir,—In your leading article of August 10 you have asserted that I have "denied the inspiration of the Bible." This is the calumny which has been often repeated, and which, I suppose, will be repeated unto the end, by those who are not careful to speak the strict truth. I once more protest emphatically against this unfair and unfounded charge. I have never denied the inspiration of the Bible: I have said this already on p. 18 of my Part III., and I now repeat it, and I add further that none of my writings have given a shadow of reason for making such an assertion as the above. I fully believe that the Bible *is* inspired, and I have spoken in my Part I., p. 13, of the "special working of God's Spirit on the minds of its writers." But I do not believe that every statement of the Bible is so inspired as to be *infallibly true*. I do not believe—as the Bishop of Capetown does—that "the whole Bible"—every line and letter of the Chronicles, Esther, the Book of Job—"is the *unerring word* of the living God." I trust, Sir, that, after this positive contradiction on my part, you will not again repeat a statement which is utterly untrue. J. W. Natal.

22, Sussex-place, Kensington, August 11, 1864.

The Bishop of Oxford on Inspiration.—The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Oxford to a clergyman of his lordship's diocese, in reference to the late clerical conference at Oxford:—

[Copy.]

Aug. 17, 1864.

Many thanks for your very kind letter. I had not seen either of the newspaper extracts you sent me. But if I had I should not have answered them. It is a hopeless endeavour to set oneself right by answering anything: and if you reply to one you must to all. I therefore leave matters to right themselves. It is quite a different matter replying to you; and I do it with the greatest pleasure.

I said nothing of the sort attributed to me in these extracts. Perhaps the subject was too abstruse to be treated so briefly; and this has led to misapprehension. In brief, my belief is this:—The whole Bible comes to us as the "Word of God" under the sanction of God the Holy Ghost. We cannot pick and choose amidst its contents. All is God's Word to us. But as I believe that this, which I hold as the only orthodox view, is encompassed with many difficulties by what is called the theory of "verbal inspiration," I desired to show how, in my judgment, a careful scrutiny of the Bible has revealed the "divers manners in which the Holy Ghost spake."

I. Sometimes by the mere mechanical use of the human agent who conveyed the message; as when, 1, God wrote words on the first tables; 2, dictated them for the second; or, 3, committed them to prophets simply to repeat; or, 4, spake them through the prophets;

II. Sometimes by possessing the human instrument with a complete knowledge of what he was to speak, and leaving him to express it under the mere suggestions and guardianship of his own special presence according to the natural use of the human faculties; I desired, I say, to show how this would greatly lessen these difficulties; and enable men to realise the essential difference between Holy Scripture and any other books—namely, that as all truth comes from God, other books may be in a sense said to be inspired because they are true, but Holy Scripture alone can be affirmed to be true because it is inspired.

You are quite free to make any use of this you see fit.

I am, ever yours most truly,

S. Oxon.

Roman Catholic Prisoners and Priests.—At Thursday's meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, the report of the visiting justices of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, was read. It stated that since the last county day they had further considered the Prison Ministers Act, and the power therein given to them to permit the visits of ministers of a persuasion different from that of the Established Church to prisoners of the same persuasion not objecting to be so visited, and that they had formed the following resolution:—"That inquiry be made of each Roman Catholic prisoner upon admission into this prison whether it is his wish to receive the visits of a priest of his own Church or not, and that a stated time on such day or days as may not interfere with the prison arrangements be appointed for those answering in the affirmative to receive such visits; and also that inquiry to this effect be at once made of all Roman Catholic prisoners who are now in the prison." The resolution was at once communicated to the Home Secretary, who had expressed a qualified approval of it. The report having been received, that part of it referring to the admission of Roman Catholic priests to the prison was ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on the next county day. Mr. Serjeant Payne gave notice that on that occasion he should move a resolution on this recommendation, the terms of which he would put on the business paper.

Once a Priest always a Priest.—The London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* says:—"A somewhat unpleasant circumstance has just occurred in the Inner Temple, which Mr. Bouverie, the author of the Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill, will probably turn to account next session, when again moving the second reading of the ill-fated measure. It seems that some time since a gentleman of mature age presented himself at the treasurer's office of the Inner Temple, and applied to be admitted a member of the Inn. He brought the necessary certificates from two members of the Bar, and obtained the requisite sureties required of legal neophytes. He attended lectures, &c., with praiseworthy regularity, took chambers in the Temple, made friends in the Common Hall, and appeared to be in all respects an eligible person to be admitted to the Bar. When the 'call day' in last term arrived, Mr. —— requested some of his friends in the Inn to ask two Benchers to propose him, and, as the friends in question believed him to be all that he represented himself to be, he was proposed, seconded, and duly called to the degree of barrister-at-law. It now turns out, however, that the gentleman is absolutely incompetent to become a barrister, as he is already in holy orders! The affair has caused, as you may imagine, a good deal of annoyance, not only among those who were the innocent means of enabling Mr. —— to be 'called,' but also to the Benchers of the Inn, who are much disgusted at being imposed upon. The circumstances are now in course of investigation, and numerous communications have been received from the part of the country in which Mr. —— used to officiate in his clerical capacity. It seems, too, that in order, if possible, to escape identification, he changed his name as well as his profession, and in exterior matters divested himself of all traces of his sacerdotal character."

A Lady Preacher and the Police.—Most of our readers (says the *Carmarthen Journal*) have doubtless heard of Mrs. Colonel Bell, a lady who is (perhaps somewhat indiscreetly) migrating from town to town throughout the Principality for the purpose of preaching and selling copies of the Scriptures. Whether Mrs. Bell considers Swansea more depraved than other towns we know not, but her stay here has now been prolonged for several months, and the way in which she fulfils her mission has repeatedly brought her into antagonism with the police. Some few weeks ago Mrs. Bell was summoned before the bench for causing obstructions in the streets, and the case being proved, she was ordered to pay 6s. 6d. costs. On Monday last Mrs. Bell was again summoned for a similar offence, and on this occasion Mr. Robert Sutherland, the town missionary, was also summoned. The case was proved by Police-constable 26, who swore that on Sunday evening both defendants were preaching in Castle-square, that a very large crowd of persons congregated around them, and the thoroughfare was consequently obstructed. The defendants brought forward three or four respectable civilians, who deposed that they were present during the whole of the Sunday evening service, and that there was no obstruction—pedestrians passed and repassed on either side of the street. The magistrates, however, believed the case proved, and fined each of the defendants 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment. The defendants refused to pay, stating they had no money, and Mrs. Bell adding that the Apostles went to gaol for the cause of Christ in the days of old, and she would follow their example. Ultimately, however, a gentleman in court paid the money for both the defendants, who were then liberated. Mrs. Bell left a Bible with the head constable as a gift to the officer who had proved the case against her.

Religious Intelligence.

College, Regent's-park.—We are glad to see that, out of some 250 candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the first place among the forty accepted candidates is Mr. W. T. Martin, aged nineteen, who has been four years a lay student at the College, Regent's-park. The fifth place is gained by Mr. H. St. George Tucker, who was for two years a student there. Since the close of the session, three students have received unanimous invitations to the pastoral office: Mr. J. C. Whitaker, from Chippenham; Mr. Woodrow, from Halstead; and Mr. George St. Clair, from Banbury.

Leeds.—The Rev. Dr. Brewer has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Blenheim Chapel, Leeds.

Banbury.—The Rev. George St. Clair, of Regent's-park College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church at Banbury, and will enter on the duties of the pastorate on the second Lord's-day in September.

Belvedere, Kent.—The Rev. W. Goodman, B.A., of Lincoln, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church at Belvedere, Kent, and commenced his ministry on the first Sunday in August.

The Rev. John Earnshaw, recently of Pickering, Yorkshire, and formerly of Altrincham, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church assembling in Union Chapel, Harpurhey, near Manchester, to become their pastor, and entered on his duties on the 21st inst.

Burley-in-Wharfedale.—The recognition of the Rev. John Wilde, late student of Airedale College, as the minister of Salem Independent Chapel, in this village, took place on Saturday evening, August 6th. After an excellent tea, a most pleasant meeting was held in the chapel, John Peele Clapham, Esq., J.P., of Harrogate, presiding. The Rev. H. M. Stallybrass (of Saltaire), Mr. Alderman Brown, W. E. Glyde, Esq., and Messrs. J. Crabtree and Hirst took part in the proceedings, and welcomed the new pastor, who replied in a very suitable address of gratified acknowledgment and manly decision. Mr. B. Mason, aided by a well-practised choir, enlivened the meeting with some sweet music, well sung; and, after votes of thanks to the chairman and visitors, the Rev. J. Wilde pronounced the benediction.

Blaenavon.—The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the English Independent church at Blaenavon, was held on Sunday, August the 7th, when the Rev. Daniel Evans, the pastor of the church, delivered three eloquent and impressive discourses to crowded congregations. The children of the school rehearsed several suitable pieces prepared for the occasion. On the following Thursday the children was marshalled in front of the chapel, where a procession was formed which proceeded direct in front of the directors' house, where they were introduced to the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird, who expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the general appearance of the school. The procession then returned in the same order to the chapel, where about 206 children sat down to a good tea, kindly provided by the ladies of the congregation.

Birmingham—Missionary Ordination.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. A. W. Johnson was ordained in the Lozells Chapel, Birmingham, as a missionary to Berbice, in connection with the London Missionary Society. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Robert Ann, of Handsworth, who read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. William Fairbrother, of London, described the field of labour to which Mr. Johnson is appointed. The Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Ebenezer Chapel, then proposed the usual questions, to which satisfactory answers were given; and afterwards the Rev. J. W. Fisher, of London, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. R. C. Pritchett, of Weston-super-Mare, late tutor of the young missionary, delivered the charge. The service was concluded by the Rev. W. Roome.

Presentation to the Rev. James Tayler, of Anvil-street Chapel, Bristol.—On the 8th inst. a tea-meeting, attended by about 350 of the friends connected with the above chapel, was held in commemoration of the twenty-ninth anniversary of their venerable minister's settlement among them. The chair was occupied by Mr. Spark Evans, who, on behalf of the friends of the rev. gentleman, presented him with a purse containing fifty sovereigns, as an expression of their continued esteem. Mr. Tayler (who is in his seventy-ninth year) acknowledged with deep emotion the unexpected kindness of his friends, and touchingly alluded to the period when his labours must necessarily terminate by reason of the infirmities of age. The meeting was also appropriately addressed by the Revs. J. A. Pratt and W. Rose.

Harrogate.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the foundation-stone of an elegant chapel about to be erected by the members of the United Methodist Free Church, Victoria-park, Harrogate, was laid by Mr. Wm. Hunt, of Leeds, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The chapel, which is in the early English style of architecture, with handsome tower and spire, will be erected with white stone (of which there are some admirable quarries in Harrogate), and will accommodate 750 worshippers. Without being florid in its ornamentation, the building will be handsomely decorated, both in the interior and exterior. The cost is estimated at 4,500*l.*, of which fully one-half has been already subscribed. Besides a handsome chapel, the building will include class and band-rooms, schoolroom for 300 children, &c. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was followed by a public tea-party, and a public meeting in the Congregational chapel, at the latter of which Mr. J. P. Clapham presided.

St. Alban's.—On Monday, 15th inst., the new schoolroom in connection with the Congregational chapel was opened, when a tea-meeting was held, at which a considerable number of persons were present. After tea the chair was taken by Eusebius Smith, Esq. A hymn having been sung, a dedicatory prayer was offered by Mr. W. Clough. The secretary to the building committee (Mr. G. Allin then read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the total cost of the room is about 400*l.* The chairman then delivered an earnest practical address upon the spiritual and moral benefit of improved places of worship and education. Speeches were also made by the Revs. W. Braden (pastor), J. Davis, D. Richardson, W. Upton, and Mr. W. Brunt. The meeting was an exceedingly pleasant one, all the friends expressing themselves delighted with the room and its accommodations. The building is erected by the side of the chapel, and consists of one large room, a class-room, and a minister's vestry. It is gratifying to state that the whole expense, with the exception of 30*l.*, has been met.

Jarvis Brook, Rotherfield.—Very interesting services were held in this hamlet on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in connection with the opening of the new school-chapel. For two years past a Sunday-school has been conducted and an evening service has been held in a small room hired for the purpose under the superintendence of T. W. Masterman, Esq., of Rotherfield Hall. This room having long been inadequate to the accommodation of the villagers, Mr. Masterman gave a plot of ground on the part of his estate nearest to the hamlet for the erection of a more spacious and suitable building. On Tuesday week, this edifice, which will seat upwards of 200 persons, was set apart for sacred purposes. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, M.A., of Brighton, from

Psalm xvi. 8, which was followed by a collection amounting to 5*l.* 14*s.* Tea was afterwards served, in a tent reared in an adjoining field, to nearly 200 persons. A public meeting was then held upon the same spot, which, like the school-chapel, commands extensive and varied views of this most picturesque part of the county of Sussex, including Ashdown Forest and Erridge-park. D. Edwards, Esq., of Uckfield, took the chair, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, T. W. Masterman, Esq., Rev. George Jones, and Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells. and others. The entire cost of the building is 450*l.*, of which 260*l.* has been raised. Jarvis Brook is situated a mile and a-half from any place of worship, and eight miles from the nearest Congregational church; and upon the opening of the new line of railway from Tunbridge Wells to Brighton, will become a station of considerable importance.

Correspondence.

BAPTIST UNION AUTUMNAL SESSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It will afford many of your readers pleasure to know that the Autumnal Session of the Baptist Union will be held at Birmingham in the second week of October. The necessary arrangements are already in a good state of forwardness, and I have reason to know that the brethren at Birmingham are anxiously making preparations to give a hearty reception to the delegates whom the churches may send. By the courtesy of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, it has been resolved that the quarterly meeting of the committee, falling in the same week, shall also be held in Birmingham, so that there may be no hindrance to a full and influential gathering of representatives.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
JAMES H. MILLARD, Secretary.

Baptist Library, August 21, 1864.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest intelligence from New York is to August 10.

Confederate official despatches from Mobile of the 5th report that Admiral Farragut, after a desperate engagement with Forts Morgan and Gaines and the Confederate fleet, in which the Federal monitor Tecumseh was sunk, and the Confederate ironclads Tennessee and Selma captured, entered the harbour, with fourteen ships and three monitors, and was approaching the city. The Confederate Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and was taken prisoner. Richmond papers of the 6th announce that the Federal forces had taken possession of Dauphin Island, on the south side of the harbour of Mobile, and in the rear of Fort Gaines.

The Navy Department at Washington had engaged a fast steamer at New York, which was to be immediately loaded with ice and fresh provisions, and despatched to the fleet off Mobile.

A late private telegram from Washington says:—

Our news through rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels both at Richmond and Atlanta. Military men here say that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels, and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment.

The following, from an American paper, on the formidable nature of the defences of Mobile, will be read with interest:—

The defences of Mobile embrace almost everything which has ever been devised to strengthen a threatened or beleaguered city. There are two entrances to the bay: one by the eastern projection of Dauphin Island, called the Swash Channel, which is employed by all ships and heavy tonnage: the other by the north of Dauphin Island, between it and Cedar Point, the southernmost extension of the mainland. The Swash Channel has about eighteen feet of water, and is between two and three miles broad. The island which divides these channels is narrow, and about ten miles long. The passage between the island and mainland is not practicable for vessels of heavy draught. The approach of an attacking fleet must therefore be made by the Swash Channel. Mobile Point, a low and sandy continuation of the eastern mainland, makes out for nearly twenty miles to the west of the mainland, and has its termination fortified by Fort Morgan. This, the chief defence of the bay and city, is built upon the site of old Fort Bowers, which beat off a British fleet in September, 1815. It is a stone fortification, was a long time in course of construction, and cost a million and a-half of dollars. It mounts 136 guns. Fort Gaines, upon the other side of the channel, was commenced, but not finished, before the rebellion. It was designed to co-operate with Fort Morgan, and by a cross fire render entrance impossible. It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts a line of pile obstructions stretched under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

The other opening, known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New Orleans, is dominated by Fort Powell on the southernmost point of the western coast of the mainland, which mounts twelve guns; by a water-battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known. Sand Island, which lies a little beyond Fort Gaines, has been prepared with earthworks and armed with heavy guns. These defences are increased in efficiency by the presence of some, if not all, of the iron-clads, kept in readiness to assist the forts.

But this exhibit does not conclude the defensive works. They are for the protection of the bay and to prevent entrance from sea. When they have been reduced or passed, and the bay entered, a long line of entrenchments and circumvallations on the seaward side of the city answer equal defences on the land front. The whole south-eastern front of the city, from the Alabama River to a little stream called Dog River, is strongly entrenched, with twelve independent earthworks of considerable size in their rear. These entrenchments, and one of the channels to the city, are, in their turn, strengthened by a battery of nine guns on Point Pintos, which rakes them. A battery of five guns at Garrow's Bend lends aid to that on Point Pintos, and sweeps the channel and its obstructions for three miles. Other earthworks near the city are built to repulse an attack from Spring Hill, supposing our forces to march from Portersville, on the Mississippi Sound. These are said to be eighteen miles in length, and are mounted with ordnance of an inferior quality. A casemated battery has also been constructed in the marsh, which was built up with dirt and piles for that purpose, and is armed with three 100-pound rifles, four 9-inch Dahlgren guns, and three ordinary 32's. Near the Alabama River there is a redoubt to aid the marsh battery, which commands a portion of the bay. Another redoubt, mounting four guns, is north of this on the railway. The railroad bridge at Three-mile Run is guarded by a redoubt. The great earthwork, several miles in extent, which stretches from the shell road entirely around the city to the Alabama River, is several miles long, defended by breastworks and rifle-pits. A battery of six guns is erected between the shell road and Alabama River. The army which holds these various fortifications is under the command of Major-General Dabney S. Maury. It is supposed that the withdrawal from the city of troops to relieve Johnston, so hard pressed by Sherman, has reduced the force under his command to three or four thousand men. The total guns mounted in the various defences are two hundred and seventeen.

But the forts, breastworks, booms, earthworks, and batteries enumerated do not make the whole of the resisting power of the city. The bay lies between Fort Morgan and destruction, and it has been amply provided with defences. Admiral Buchanan, who has commanded there since the rebellion began, has devoted his energies to constructing a fleet to assist the army; and Selma, nearly 200 miles north of the town, on the Alabama river, has built a ram and several gunboats under his direction. Others have been constructed elsewhere, so that he now commands the following fleet; Tennessee, iron-clad ram, 7 guns; Nashville, iron-clad, 6; Morgan, iron-clad, 5; Baltic, iron-clad, 5; Selma, cotton-clad, 4; Gaines, cotton-clad, 4; Crescent, cotton-clad, 4; Alert, steamer, 5; four coastguard steamers, 10; making a total of twelve vessels, carrying 50 guns. By adding the guns afloat to those on land it will be seen that the rebel defences at Mobile mount 267 guns.

The assailing force is under the command of Rear-Admiral Farragut, the conqueror of New Orleans, and General Granger. As the army can do nothing until the navy shall have opened and prepared for it a footing—the conditions of attack being very similar to those at New Orleans—the command placed under General Granger has not been so distinctly specified as that of the Admiral. Prudential reasons may have aided this reticence. We know, however, what Admiral Farragut has to work with. His fleet comprises the old flag-ship Hartford, a screw sloop of 20 guns; the Brooklyn, 24; Richmond, 18; Monongahela, 12; Lackawanna, 14; Galena, 14; Ossipee, 13; Oneida, 10; Genesee, 8—all screw sloops; the Metacomet, 10; Sebago, 10; Conemaugh, 9; and Port Royal, 8, double-enders; the Penguin, 7; Kennebec, 5; Tennessee, 5; Pinola, 4; Itasca, 4; and Pembina, 4—screw gun-boats; the Winnebago, double turret, 4; Chickasaw, double turret, 4; Tecumseh, 2; Manhattan, 2; and four steamers from the Mississippi river, carrying 10 guns among them—all iron-clads; the Cowslip, 2; Philippi, 2; Glasgow, 2; Jasmine, 2; and Buckthorn, 2—armed steam-tugs. His fleet, therefore, numbers 32 vessels of all kinds and 231 guns; the rebel fleet contains 12 vessels, carrying 50 guns. This is the largest and most effective squadron ever sent to sea by this country, and, it must be added, has probably a more grave task committed to it than the reduction of New Orleans even; and not inferior, perhaps, to what has been attempted at Charleston. It is provided with rifled guns and with the heaviest known ordnance, in addition to the ordinary armament. The character of the commanding-officer assures our hope of a signal victory.

A gentleman, long a resident of Mobile, and familiarly acquainted with the topography of that port, gives the following particulars of the locality of the late naval victory gained by Admiral Farragut:—

Forts Morgan and Gaines are situated about thirty-three miles from the city of Mobile, and command, from opposite sides, the entrance to the bay of the same name. This entrance is about two and a half miles wide. Fort Powell commands another entrance, or rather narrow artificial pass, called Grant's Pass, into the same bay from the Mississippi Sound. The true harbour of Mobile, locally called "The Anchorage," is a few miles above these forts, under the lee of Dauphin Island, and about twenty-five miles from Mobile. Only vessels of small draft can come to the wharfs of the city, which is approached by a narrow and tortuous channel, averaging nine feet of water, never exceeding eleven. The most difficult portion of the channel is at a point called Choctaw Pass, about five miles distant from the city.

It is not believed that the city is in any danger of capture from a naval attack. A successful land attack would require at least 15,000 men, and the approaches in that case would not be from Dauphin Island, but from Pascangoula. The object of Admiral Farragut's operations is, therefore, probably, first to destroy the Confederate fleet in the Bay, and, secondly, to more effectually close a port which, from its large cotton exportations, had recently become of considerable importance to blockade-runners. These objects attained, the situation will not be very dissimilar from that at Charleston, except that the distances between the outer and inner lines of harbour defences are greater.

The Confederates are positively asserted to have evacuated Maryland, retiring across the Potomac on Hancock and Shepherdstown. Their recent movements are now supposed to have been made to cover Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, or the reinforcement from Richmond of Atlanta or Mobile. General Sheridan had been placed in command of the Middle Military Division, embracing the department of Washington, the Susquehannah, Maryland, and Western Virginia. He reports, upon the authority of scouts, that General Averill had defeated the Confederates at Moorfield, south of the Potomac, capturing four cannon and 420 prisoners, including General Johnson (who subsequently escaped) and his whole staff, with their head-quarters, colours, all the Confederate artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms. General M'Causland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains. The Federals abandoned the pursuit on account of the exhausted condition of their horses.

It is not believed that the Confederates have any organised force north of the Potomac. A concentration of Federal troops is in progress, with a view, it is said, to attack the main body of the Confederates, under Early, at Winchester. It has been rumoured that Early, after securing the crops on the Shenandoah, would receive heavy reinforcements and move against Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Cincinnati.

There was yet no further movement before Petersburg. General Grant had visited General Sheridan at Monocacy, Maryland, and returned to his head-quarters. His troops continued to suffer from the heat and from bad water. Grant's army had been considerably reduced by the withdrawal of four corps—the 9th, the 10th, the 18th and 19th—which are now concentrated on the Upper Potomac, under the command of General Sheridan. According to the special correspondent of the *Times* at Richmond, the sewers of Petersburg empty into the Appomattox, the sewers of Richmond into the James River, and from these two streams the supply of water employed by the troops which besieged Petersburg was derived.

There is said along the whole length of the Federal lines to be only one fine natural spring of water. It may be conceived what are the sufferings of troops mainly dependent, under the vertical sun and exhausting heat of a Virginian July, upon the hot and fœtid water drawn from these impure sources, and served to them in barrels hauled by waggons into their lines. It is probable that, with their wonted spade industry, the Federals will have sunk many wells, but in the existing long-continued drought the supply of water thus obtained cannot be abundant. The Confederates, on the other hand, have at their command all the wells and springs which supply the city of Petersburg. It is universally believed here that the latter end of August and September will be almost as fatal to Grant's soldiers, unused to Southern heats, and in one of the most pestilential spots on the James River, as were the fearful battles of the month of May. It is not anticipated that Lee is likely to waste his men's lives by butting against the strong fortifications of his opponent. I see little probability of any change in the situation of these two armies for many weeks to come. The attempt to starve out Richmond and force Lee's army to retreat or venture upon a hazardous attack, is an admitted failure. Both the railroads which feed Richmond from the south—the lines I mean which communicate with Weldon and Danville—are again in operation, the former for fourteen days past, the latter since the 17th instant. It will not be an easy task for Grant's cavalry materially to interfere with these lines again.

At last accounts the situation at Atlanta remained unchanged. General Sherman was strengthening his position, and vigorously preparing his siege operations. Hood maintained his lines, and was thought to be making every exertion to interfere with Sherman's communications. It was reported that large bodies of Georgia militia had reinforced Atlanta. Sherman had changed his line of attack. Until the 28th he faced south-westward. His right was across the Chattanooga Railroad, his centre across the Decatur Railroad, his left towards the Macon Railroad. He is now posted with his front south-eastward. His centre is across the Chattanooga Railroad, his left reaches a point four miles north-east of that railroad, his right is within a short distance of the Macon road. In fact he now approaches the Macon road from the west instead of from the east. It is on his right that Sherman's danger lies. Hood must prevent the Federals advancing, so as to bar the Macon road, for if he does not Atlanta will be invested. Hence the furious attack made by Hood on this point on the 28th, which was successfully repulsed, though not without difficulty. The contest was most severe, and for a time the result was doubtful, though ultimately the Federals repulsed their assailants. Confederate official despatches admit that no decisive advantage was gained upon either side. The correspondent of the *New York Times* throws some light upon the state of affairs before Atlanta. Speaking of the defences of that city, he says:—

We cannot with the least chance of success attempt to carry the enemy's fortifications by assault. There are yet two ways to effect his dislodgment. If our right swings round on the Macon road he must, it is believed, come out of his works and fight us in an open field, or make his escape to the north and east as best as he can. If, however, in that case, the enemy persists in declining to fight or evacuate, then General Sherman must provide his army with twenty days' rations and go clean around, as he did at Buzzard Roost and Alatoona. . . . Our entire front, go where you will, from right to left, teems with rebel defences. There is a world of fortifications. The finest view of Atlanta and a portion of the rebel forts is from an eminence near the 20th Corps' head-quarters. From the top of this hill six redoubts may be seen, and men walking round the tops of them may also be seen with the naked eye. The rebel works as seen from several prominent positions, are connected with parallel lines of breastworks, while in their extreme front are several lines of rifle-pits. Some of our skirmishers are oftentimes quite "brash." Upon several occasions our lines have advanced upon

rebel territory near enough to hear the orders of "Fire!" given at the forts. They are known to mount guns of all calibres, from a six to a thirty-two-pounder, and I no doubt that they have some sixty-four-pound fellows mounted.

The same correspondent, writing under the date of August 1st, states that General Bragg was with General Hood, and he speaks of that officer as the best man the enemy has ever had in command of his army in the south-west, and he attributes the attack of the 28th to Bragg's advice. The correspondent's estimate of the losses on both sides in the campaign is as follows:—

Since the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee river we have had three big battles, and have skirmished nearly all the time, during which our losses, placing them at the highest, will not reach 12,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The rebel loss since the 17th ult., according to the latest rebel newspapers, is stated at 26,000. This is a terrible rebel loss, but according to our own estimates of their killed, wounded, and missing, it seems accurate.

It is stated at Richmond that Bragg, who is now with Hood, would proceed to the Mississippi River, in order to promote the passage from the western to the eastern bank of General Kirby Smith and many of the men who triumphed last spring over General Banks. The object of this movement would be to relieve Hood. Two Confederate officers, Generals Stephen D. Lee and Forest, are detained in Northern Mississippi by the necessity imposed upon them of watching a large body of Federals who are striving to march from Memphis to reinforce Sherman.

The Federal General Stoneman was captured at the time of the disaster to Sherman's cavalry in the rear of Atlanta on the 27th. The cause of these two disasters is thus stated:—

General M'Cook, who was in command of this detachment, had succeeded in the main object of his expedition, having destroyed no less than eighteen miles of the Atlanta and Macon Railway, and was apparently making the circuit of the Confederate position. He had reached Newman's, some twenty miles directly south of Atlanta, where he captured a train of 500 waggons, which he had burned when he was overtaken by a Confederate cavalry force under General Ransom. Unfortunately General M'Cook's men had indulged too freely in the supplies of whisky which they had found in the waggons in question, and their surprise was complete. Of the force of 3,500 it is acknowledged that 2,000 were captured. Five hundred succeeded in reaching the Federal lines at Marietta, and a day or two after General M'Cook himself with 200 more men came in.

According to subsequent accounts the loss is now reduced to some 800 men, exclusive of Stoneman's raiders, but, according to the Richmond papers, the trains between Macon and Atlanta were running again. This is a serious disaster to General Sherman, as the safety of his position depends upon the strength and energy of his cavalry to a great extent, but it is thought he must still have a force very much superior to any that can be brought against him.

The fifty Confederate and fifty Federal officers, prisoners of war, who were to have been placed under fire at Charleston and Morris Island by their respective custodians, had been exchanged.

The *New York Times* asserts from Washington that Secretary Stanton had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by Mr. Lincoln.

General Birney recently made a very successful raid into Florida, destroying several bridges and a portion of the railroad between Fernandina and Baldwin.

Several of the New England States were vigorously recruiting, through special agents, among the blacks in General Forster's department, to fill their State quotas under the recent call for troops. The Massachusetts agents were said to have already secured a great number of recruits.

Governor Seymour had remonstrated with the authorities at Washington upon the excessive quotas assigned to the cities of New York and Brooklyn under the President's late call for troops.

Rumours were current of a raid of Confederates from Canada into Buffalo to destroy the Erie Canal.

The *Washington Star* semi-officially denies the truth of a statement which was in circulation, to the effect that General M'Clellan had been authorised by the President to raise a force of 100,000 men for special service.

The Southern papers announce the appointment of the Hon. George A. Trenholm as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of the Hon. C. G. Memminger, resigned.

THE REPULSE OF GRANT AT PETERSBURG.

Respecting this event the special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

It seems from all that I have since heard through public and private sources, that the affair, in its essential features, was very like the last assault on the Redan in 1854; in other words, that the failure was due to bad management partly, and mainly to bad fighting. The assaulting column, instead of being made up of the *élite* of the army, as it ought to have been, where so much depended on its success, was composed either of trashy new recruits, or of negroes. In other words, the selection of the men was left mainly to accident. The attack was not made in time, and when made was not well supported. The column was smashed to pieces before the reserves came up, and seems to have, as if under the influence of some strong fascination, hung round the crater made by the exploded mine, instead of pushing briskly on, all the while exposed to the concentrated fire of the rest of the batteries. The most singular part of the performance was the assignment of a share in the work to the negro troops. What led to this it is hard to understand. The received version of the story is, that it was done at the earnest request of their own officers; but it seems almost incredible that General Meade should have been influenced on such an occasion as this by the mere desire of one corps to distinguish itself into disregard of his own estimate of their military value. The negro troops are good troops, as troops go. Considering the position negroes occupy and have occupied here, how much has been done to lower them in their own eyes, to destroy in them all the qualities that are most essential to the soldier, it may be fairly said that they are remarkably good troops. They are worthy to stand in line between any white troops in this or any other army. But it is well known that it is not every regiment of either Frenchmen or Englishmen that a prudent general would select for the terrible work of storming redoubts bristling with artillery, and defended by brave and desperate men. This is the supreme test of the soldier's mettle, and it is generally only the *élite* of any army that are able to stand it. The negroes are not the *élite* of this army, I need hardly say. It is only a few of the more enthusiastic of the abolitionists who even place them on a level with the white troops for all military purposes. They are more dependent on their officers, as might be expected, than the white troops in this country usually are, and when the officers are gone dissolve rapidly into a mob. This is pretty much what happened on Saturday. They advanced rapidly and well; their officers were anxious to have them distinguish themselves, and exposed themselves with the most reckless gallantry in leading them on, and were of course swept away by the dozen. Once they were gone the division became a helpless mass, and melted away under the grape and canister which was poured upon them with murderous precision. In half an hour it was in reality all over. Nominally the affair dragged on for four or five hours, but the last three or four it consisted simply of the efforts of detached parties to defend sheltered positions, which they were afraid to leave in order to face the hot blasts on the "lea" outside.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The *Times*' own correspondent, who dates from Niagara Falls, the scene of the late abortive peace discussions, writes as follows:—

The Democratic party of the North, no longer hopelessly split into two sections, the one advocating war and the other peace, has made up its differences on all minor and major issues, and resolved to support at Chicago a candidate for the Presidency who will pledge himself to these terms [an armstice and national convention]. As it is feared, if not known, that Mr. Lincoln, in his insane desire of re-election, will, under the plan of reconstruction, which gives the right to a tenth part of the population of any State in the military occupation of the Federal armies to perform all functions of election that belong to a clear majority of the whole people, endeavour to elect himself by the aid of the soldiery, and by the exclusion from the polls of all persons who will not take a test-oath of unconditional loyalty to the Union, it has been resolved by the leading Conservatives and Democrats who are now and have been recently assembled at the Clifton House that measures shall immediately be taken to defeat this purpose. At the Chicago Convention it will be emphatically and distinctly declared that any State carried on behalf of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson by bayonets or by test-oaths, or by the rotten votes of a tenth of the population, shall be counted as having voted for the Chicago nominees; and that if such nominees shall receive a clear majority of the electoral vote, inclusive of that of the Border States of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, they shall be considered duly elected as President and Vice-President of the United States, and shall be inaugurated accordingly. The nominees, whoever they may be, will be required to pledge themselves to take possession of the Government should they be elected in the manner specified, and to maintain their position at all hazards. It is understood that the Convention will organise committees of vigilance in every town, village, city, and district of the North to support the Constitution and to resist, by force of arms, if necessary, every usurpation or encroachment on the part of Mr. Lincoln and the Federal Administration or authorities, civil or military. Thousands of leading Conservatives and Democrats, comprising men of the greatest wealth, position, and talent in the country, are already pledged to serve upon such committees, and are ready to stake their lives, fortunes, and honour in defence of the platform on which they have resolved to stand, and of the purity and freedom of election. If Mr. Lincoln is to be President for another term, he must be elected fairly, or a new civil war will break out in the North, in the interest of the wrongly-defeated, but legitimately-chosen candidate. Such is the present condition of the Presidential question as far as the Democratic party is concerned. Within the next ten days or a fortnight it will assume a still clearer shape. Possibly by that time, if not earlier, the candidates whom the party will support will have made up their minds to assume all the risk and all the honour of the position. General M'Clellan might have been the man, had he chosen; but he has let slip the opportunity. His civic courage was not equal to the occasion, or he has allowed himself to be over-persuaded by timid advisers. Perhaps, too, he has preferred the chance of being Commander-in-Chief under a civilian President, elected on this basis, as more congenial to his tastes and habits than the office of Civil Governor. At all events, whatever chances he may have had of the Presidency have disappeared for ever; and Mr. Dean Richmond, chairman or president of the New York Central Railway, rules in his stead as the favourite of the United Democracy. That gentleman has taken time to consider, and will probably make known his decision within the present week. Should he accept, he will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention on the platform of an armistice and a convention of the States. If the Democrats be really united, if they have truly made up their minds to hold together in support of their candidate, their candidate is certain to obtain a majority of the electoral vote, and to be the legal President of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, however, be determined to win, *per fas aut nefas*, there will be a conflict of powers that will convulse the country and carry the fire and bloodshed of war into regions that have not yet felt the miseries of civil conflict, or know of them but by the depreciation of the currency, the derangement of trade, and the augmented cost of subsistence.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE "FREEDMEN."

Mr. Frederick Douglas, the well-known champion of his unhappy race, says in a letter to a friend in this country:—

The newly-freed people are victimised on every hand. Their strong men have been literally swept into the army, and the weak ones left to endure untold sufferings. Heretofore our Government has hardly paid them money enough to buy the shoes they march in. The more you can say of the swindle by which our (the Federal) Government claims the respect of mankind for abolishing slavery, at the same time that it is practically re-establishing that hateful system in Louisiana, under General Banks, the better. I have not readily consented to the claims set up in the name of anti-slavery for our Government, but I have tried to believe all for the best. My patience and faith are not strong now. The treatment of our poor black soldiers—the refusal to pay them anything like equal compensation, though it was promised them when they enlisted; the refusal to insist upon the exchange of coloured prisoners, and to retaliate upon rebel prisoners when coloured prisoners have been slaughtered in cold blood, although the President has repeatedly promised thus to protect the lives of his coloured soldiers—have worn my patience quite threadbare. The President has virtually laid down this as the rule of his statesmen: Do evil by choice, right from necessity. You will see that he does not sign the bill adopted by Congress restricting the organisation of State Governments only to those States where there is a loyal majority. His plan is to organise such Governments wherever there is one tenth of the people loyal!—an entire contradiction of the constitutional idea of Republican Government. I see no purpose on the part of Lincoln and his friends to extend the elective franchise to the coloured people of the South, but on the contrary, the negro is deemed good enough to fight for the Government, but not good enough to vote or enjoy the right to vote in the Government. We invest with the elective franchise those who with bloody blades and bloody hands have sought the life of the nation, but sternly refuse to invest those who have done what they could to save the nation's life. This discrimination becomes more dishonourable when the circumstances are duly considered. Our Government asks the negro to espouse its cause; it asks him to turn against his master, and thus fire his master's hate against him. Well, when it has attained peace, what does it propose? Why, this, to hand the negro back to the political power of his master, without a single element of strength to shield himself from the vindictive spirit sure to be roused against the whole coloured race. You can easily imagine that my life during all this war has been an anxious one. Constituted as I am, and identified as I am with the hated class whose fortunes tremble constantly in the balance, there is no rest for my spirit amid this terrible strife. Our country—I mean the North as well as the South—seems rapidly tending to ruin. Our financial condition is rapidly ranging itself to the level predicted for it by some of your statesmen as well as ours. Our people don't want to be taxed to sustain the public credit, and impose upon our financiers the Egyptian task of making bricks without straw.

FRANCE.

The King Consort of Spain is being lionised in Paris to the top of his bent. On Wednesday night he was present at a special performance given by command at the Grand Opera, and from which the public were rigidly excluded. On Thursday there was a review in the Champs Elysées in his honour. Seventy thousand troops of all arms were on the ground, 10,000 of them being cavalry. The artillery counted twenty battalions, or 120 guns. A steady rainfall damped the popular enthusiasm of all save the thousands of English, who, in spite of the showers, enjoyed the affair amazingly, and cheered everything and everybody, from the Emperor to the Zouave, the King of Spain to the smallest drummer-boy, with characteristic vigour. On Friday night there was a gala ball at St. Cloud, and Saturday was marked by a *fête* at Versailles. On Saturday the King of Spain left for Bayonne.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon is resolved not to allow the last outrage committed at Rome (the abduction of the child Coëa) to pass off with the same impunity as that of which the Mortara family was the victim. The reasons which the Imperial Government may have had for not interfering more actively in the former case do not exist in the present.

In Algiers, the insurrection has again broken out, and fresh disturbances have occurred in the province of Oran. The disaffected troops have committed acts of assassination and pillage, but the French commander has been enabled to confine the insurgents within a limited area, and has taken steps to prevent reinforcements reaching them.

Monsigneur de Mérode, the Pope's Minister of War, has arrived in Paris, where he is announced to stay some days.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians appears to be decided upon. General Gablenz, the commander of the Austrian troops, has arrived in Altona, and is making the necessary preparations.

The Schleswig-Holstein Association of Meldorf has unanimously adopted a resolution, stating that Baron Von Scheel-Plessen does not enjoy the confidence of the country, and that it would only create anxiety if he, being more closely connected with Denmark than his own country, should be called upon to represent the interests of Schleswig-Holstein at the peace negotiations.

The motion proposed by Saxony at the Federal Diet in reference to Schleswig and Holstein has been withdrawn, the Saxon Government foreseeing that it would be unable to obtain a majority.

The visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna, where he is now the guest of the Emperor, is generally regarded as connected with the arrangements for the future government of the Duchies, as to which nothing appears as yet to be determined upon. It is reported, however, that Prussia, finding too many obstacles in the way, has abandoned her plans of acquisition in that quarter, and will be content with Lauenburg.

A letter from Frankfort says that the Prince of

Augustenburg has just addressed to the Diet a long memorandum, drawn up by the most eminent German jurisconsults, the object of which is to demonstrate his rights to the sovereignty of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

"The interview at Kissengen," says the *Indépendance*, "begins to bear its fruit; the diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna are about to be re-established on their former footing. Count de Stackelberg is expected at Vienna, and Count Revertera is on the point of proceeding to his post in Russia. The choice of these diplomatists shows the value which the two Courts attach to the restoration of their good understanding. Count de Stackelberg is a great favourite at Vienna, and Count Revertera, who has married a rich Russian heiress, will be well received at St. Petersburg."

SWITZERLAND.

At the election for a member of the Conseil d'Etat, which took place at Geneva on Sunday, M. Chenevière was returned by a majority of 300 over M. James Fazy, the Radical candidate.

A telegram from Berne of yesterday says:—"Disturbances have broken out in Geneva. Barricades have been erected and blood shed. The Government of the Canton being unable to re-establish order called for Federal intervention. The Federal Council thereupon sent M. Fornerod as special commissioner to the scene of the outbreak. He has entered Geneva with a battalion of militia."

The outbreak arose from the Radical committee having on the previous day annulled the election of M. Chenevière, the Conservative candidate to the Council of State. On this becoming known the Conservatives surrounded the building in which the sittings of the Council were held. The inhabitants of the Faubourg Saint Gervais armed themselves, and a conflict ensued, in which four persons were killed and fifteen wounded. Another telegram states that the disturbances had ceased, and order was restored.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Czar has ordered a reduction of the army, granting an immediate and unlimited discharge to those soldiers of the Guards, Artillery, Engineers, and the Interior Guard whose service expires on the 1st January next.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Indiana, with Cape advices to July 13, arrived at Plymouth on Monday. The alarm raised on the frontier of an intention on the part of the Krelis to cross the Bashee was proved to have been groundless. Efforts were being made to discover the author of the rumour. Traders and travellers passing through the Canda country represented the country along the whole coast line to be in a disturbed state. The tribes are said to be more insolent than usual, and several councils had been held amongst the chiefs. A war amongst the natives in that locality was expected. Sir Walter Currie had returned to Graham's Town from the Transkei. Parliament was to be prorogued the day the Indiana sailed. Its removal to Graham's Town was considered unnecessary, and it was doubted that the experiment would be repeated.

INDIA.

Advices from India appear to shadow forth the prospect of another of those little and too often disastrous wars which have so frequently marked our rule in the far East. The Bhootanese, whose territories adjoin the British province of Assam, were threatening an attack, and the Dherma Rajah, or chief ruler, had directed a demand to be made upon the British Government for arrears of subsidy alleged to be due. The British authorities had suspended communications with the disaffected province, and the next mail, it is to be feared, may bring the announcement of actual hostilities. The King of Burmah is also contemplating an attack upon the English, and was said to be making preparations on a large scale.

CHINA.

The Chinese still manifest an indisposition to open communications with Europeans, and the Portuguese Plenipotentiaries have been unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain the ratification of the treaty with the Government of China.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Garibaldi is stated to be quite well. The bad effects of Ischia seem to have been displaced by a reaction decidedly salutary.

It is stated that a matrimonial alliance is in contemplation between Prince Humbert, of Italy, and Princess Anna Murat. The Prince on Monday arrived at Copenhagen, and is coming to England.

George Thompson, LL.D.—The usual mediocrity of college honours has been broken up this year by the Wesleyan University, in conferring the degree of LL.D. on this eminent philanthropist, orator, and man of affairs.—*New York Independent.*

A Crystal Palace has been opened at Amsterdam with great solemnity, and in the presence of inhabitants from all parts of Holland. The model of Sir Joseph Paxton's structure of 1851 has been adopted with much success, and the structure offers a remarkable contrast to most of the public and private buildings in the capital.

International Cricket. — An international cricket match, played at Homburg, between France and Germany, has been gained by the former. The Eleven of Germany scored forty-eight the first innings and twenty-five the second. The Eleven of France scored 115, thus winning at once by forty-two.

The New Mortara Case.—The *Nazione* of Florence states from Rome that the mother of the Jewish boy Cohen, having a few days ago gone to the Asylum of the Catecumeni to claim her son, and having used some strong language on the occasion, was immediately arrested and sent to prison.

A Hint to British Railway Directors.—At the instigation of the Government, the French railways are taking into consideration how best to prevent accident to railway trains, and annoyances, or worse, to the travellers by them. Each carriage is to have a window with curtains on each side, and round every carriage is to run a sort of gallery with balustrades, which the guards can pass, and on to which any passenger can get if assailed or alarmed in his carriage. France, warned by England, has wisely taken this precaution, instead of waiting till the "steed was stolen," and some dire deed perpetrated.

An Academy of Fashion.—An association styling itself the European Academy of Fashion has just held a meeting in Dresden, at which it was resolved to establish a school to teach "the arts relating to dress"—tailoring, in homely phrase. The institution is also to comprise a museum of costumes—old coats and cast-off crinolines may be expected shortly to be at a premium. That the 200 members attending the meeting were in earnest was proved by the fact that they voted 15,000 thalers towards the building fund, and that the director made a gift of the requisite site for the "academy."

Horrible Death of a Bride.—A fatal accident, caused by a chemical match, has just taken place at Marseilles. A young girl of eighteen, residing in the Rue Longue-des-Capucins, who had been married in the morning at the Church of St. Theodore, proceeded with her husband and friends into the country to pass the day. The bride, who was walking about in high spirits, was suddenly seen with her dress in a flame, and heard to utter piercing cries. She had trod on a chemical match, which had ignited and set fire to her muslin dress, and in spite of every exertion on the part of those near her the flames could not be extinguished until she had been so dreadfully burnt that she expired on the following morning.

Wounded in War.—An international congress to adopt measures for the care of sick and wounded in war, which is being held in Geneva, has deputed to a committee the preparation of a draft convention to be presented for general adoption. The convention proposes that in times of war ambulances and military hospitals shall be recognised as neutral, and, as such, protected by all belligerents; that all the members of the sanitary staffs shall be treated as neutrals; that soldiers severely wounded shall not be made prisoners, but shall be attended to irrespective of their nationality, and, when cured, allowed to return to their homes on promise of not taking up arms during the campaign; that a distinctive bouge shall be worn by all members of the sanitary staff, and that a flag common to all countries shall be borne by military hospitals and ambulances.

What the French are Taught to Believe of Protestant Ministers.—The following is given in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April last, in a note on a very sensible article on Madagascar. "The Reverend Ellis, the English *Methodist*, indulges in the most burlesque rambles in his sermons, and always for the purpose of making a party against us (the French). 'My good friends,' said he lately to his Madagascan hearers, 'properly speaking, there are only two religions—the English and the French? But, you will say, which is the best? The English one,—and for a very simple reason—because Jesus Christ was born in England. There he lived, there he preached, and founded his Church. Many times the French wanted to get him among them; but he never would go to Paris, preferring to stop in London. Now you know why our religion is the best.'"—*Revue*, p. 999.

Proposed British American Confederation.—In point of territory, British America, under one Government, would make one of the most extensive countries in the world. It is impossible to state the area with absolute accuracy, because many parts have been only imperfectly surveyed or explored; but it may, at all events, be taken that Newfoundland comprises 40,200 square miles (many persons believe the number to be much greater); Prince Edward Island is 2,173 square miles; Canada (according to Sir W. Logan), 330,000; New Brunswick, 27,105; Nova Scotia, 18,600; Hudson's Bay territory, 2,300,000; British Columbia, 200,000; Vancouver Island, 15,000, making together 2,933,078 square miles—a larger area than that of the United States (if there be such a country now), and approaching the size of Europe. The boundaries of British North America may be taken to exceed 11,500 miles. But if for the present the proposed confederacy stop short at the Red River, it would embrace a territory more extensive than those of France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece added together, and equal to Germany and Spain united.—*Toronto Leader.*

Ascent of Mont Blanc from the Italian Side.—The *Times* contains the following narrative of an ascent of Mont Blanc from the Italian side of the Alps, which was made a few days since by a member of the Italian Alpine Club, M. Giordano, mining engineer. "On the 5th instant, I left Courmayeur, and, following the usual road by the Col du Géant, arrived towards evening on the Glacier de Tacul, and passed the night there in a hut but recently erected at a height of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the morning of the 6th, setting out before sunrise, I scaled Mont Tacul and Mont Maudit, passed along an inclined plane of from 40 deg. to 50 deg., formed of granulous snow in parts and partly of ice, where it became constantly necessary to cut each step with the hatchet. Towards eleven I reached the Col du Grand Corridor, which lies at the foot of the great dome. At two hours after midday I stood on the summit of the prodigious mass, overlooking an almost infinite horizon, save towards the plains of Italy, which were hidden by a strata of low clouds. All the great summits of the Alps, such as the Grand Paradis, the Mont Cervix, the Mont Rosa, the Bernese Oberland, and the Giura, as also the lake of Geneva, were unclouded and perfectly distinct. The sky was intensely clear and blue, such as is often seen at Naples, but never towards the north at a lesser elevation than that where I stood. After a short stay on the summit I redescended by the ordinary Chamounix route—*i.e.*, the Glacier des Bossons, which I found far less interesting and exciting than that which I had followed in the morning ascent. On the evening of the 7th, after a short repose in Chamounix, I left for Montanvert, where I passed the night; and on the 8th I traversed the whole length of the Mer de Glace, where I met with great and unexpected difficulties, particularly in passing the Séraces, which on the line I followed were in a most dangerous state. It took me several hours to pass them, during which I was often in imminent danger. I soon after arrived at the Col du Géant, at my starting point three days previously, and at half-past eight in the evening I was again at Courmayeur, where I was received with firing, music, and congratulations, superior to the real merit of the enterprise. The Duke of Aosta, second son of the King of Italy, who was then at a ball at Casino, having arrived at Courmayeur that morning, hearing of my arrival, sent for me, wishing to see me immediately to hear some details of the ascent. I therefore soon found myself in the ball-room, surrounded by ladies in elegant costumes, being habited myself in Alpine costume considerably the worse for its last four days' wear, and with shoes soled an inch thick and studded with iron. The whole of my guides and porters (of whom two remained at Chamounix affected with temporary ophthalmia) were Courmayeur men, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and intrepidity they displayed in every emergency."

M.P's. ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

The eighth show of the Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society was held at Southport on Wednesday last. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance of visitors. In the evening about 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Town-hall. Lord Stanley, the president, occupied the chair. The Noble Lord, in the course of the evening, in proposing the "Army and Navy and Volunteers," said:—

The only thing, perhaps, which is wanting now, and to which, if any words of mine could reach them, I should be happy that the attention of the authorities should be called, is that we require some means of inducing those old soldiers whose ten years' term of service has expired to continue in the army. Every one of them is worth at least two raw recruits, and when the State has had the trouble and the cost of training them for their work, it would be a loss and a waste if we allowed them, from any easily removable cause, to be disgusted with the profession which they have taken up. (Cheers.) As to our navy, it is rather difficult to know what to say. At this moment it is in a state of transition. Every ship we build and every gun we construct is an experiment, and probably we have not got either the gun that will be the gun of the future, or the ship will be permanently decided upon as the best model. But although such experiments are very costly, and we all feel it, yet we have this satisfaction, that all other nations are in precisely the same position, and therefore our relative superiority remains unaltered. As those tell us who ought to know best, the efficiency of the navy depends upon three things—quality of iron, quality of men, and length of purse. We have this satisfactory reflection, that we have the longest purse in the world—(cheers and laughter)—we have the best iron in the world; and as for men, I think we continue to breed the same kind of men that we did aforetime. (Laughter and cheers.) Therefore, I don't think that we have any cause to fear for the efficiency of the British navy. (Cheers.)

The noble lord, while regretting that the farming in Lancashire was not so advanced as it might be, dwelt on the necessity, as one remedy, of the tenants having leases, which he said was the rule on Lord Derby's estate—on those leases being simple, and as far as possible unrestricted, leaving much to the tenants' enterprise and skill. He expressed his dissent from the opinion that the land of England was passing into the hands of a few colossal proprietors. It rather seemed to him that it was passing in moderate-sized estates into the hands of men who, having made their ten or twelve per cent. in trade, were willing to accept two or three per cent. only from the returns of land. This he thought was a healthy symptom, and not at all to be lamented.

Messrs. W. P. Martin and Serjeant Kinglake, the members for Rochester, paid their annual visit to their constituents on Wednesday; were conducted in procession to a large banqueting booth; and there, after dining, gave what is called "an account of their stewardship." The senior member, Mr. Martin, congratulated the old city upon its healthy Liberalism, and gave a graphic review of the events of the past session. Mr. Kinglake followed, ridiculing the notion of a Tory reaction, but advising his constituents to be watchful, for "the enemy were hungry for power and place, and were willing to spend money to get it."

On Wednesday, Mr. Roebuck was present at a

dinner given by the Mayor of Sheffield to the members of the Town Council, the Cutlers' Company, and the gentlemen who have acted with him on the committees for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. In the course of some remarks, Mr. Dunn said it should not be forgotten that the House of Commons was now what the middle-class of the country made it. The middle-class had taken the responsibility, enjoyed the privilege, and could not be released from the duty. But it was quite possible that the lower interests—mere mercantile interests—might prosper, and yet the country sink in its own estimation and in the estimation of the world. England had not come to that yet, and it depended on the middle-classes to prevent any such calamity. Notwithstanding that the middle-classes, of whatever party they were, did not sufficiently consider their responsibilities, and did not sufficiently educate their young men to enable them to go into the House of Commons, bearing with them that weight which they ought to have to do good to their country, he was proud to say they might point to middle-class men on both sides the House without hanging down their heads. He alluded to Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Roebuck as worthy representatives of the middle-classes. He would urge the middle-classes so to train their young men that they might be able worthily to occupy the positions held in the House of Commons by such men as he had named. (Cheers.) Mr. Roebuck, in the course of his speech, said he was ready to admit that the last session was a do-nothing session, but Parliament, having effected the greater reforms, had to watch over the interests and welfare of England. He was proud of being an Englishman.

Thrones have tumbled down, empires have been destroyed, the model republic has been rent in twain; but England stands serene in her greatness, and dares the world to oppose her onward progress. (A voice: "Denmark.") I will touch upon all those things before I have done. (Cheers.) Well, that is what we received as a deposit when we began to represent the people of England in the present Parliament—a precious deposit. Where was there a nation like it? Where was there security for person, for property, and for character like that which England then gave to all her subjects?

There was still much to be done, but he would not hastily, rashly, imprudently, do things which would render doubtful and dangerous that which he was attempting to perfect. He himself would recognise the Confederate States, but "Lord Palmerston is a much older man than I am, and though I cannot accord with this opinion, I cannot deny the prudence of his conduct." Again, Mr. Roebuck would have gone to war for Denmark, but Lord Palmerston thought otherwise, and Lord Palmerston's thought is the thought of the people of England. On the third subject to which he alluded, the reform of Parliament, Mr. Roebuck significantly refrained from saying that he differed from Lord Palmerston.

I have been in that middle-class Parliament; I form a portion of it; I live in it from day to day, and from night to night. I know its feelings; I have probed its wishes; I know what it will do, and it will not reform itself. But still comes the question, are the people of England in such a state of mind as to compel Parliament to reform itself? ("No, no.") I say they are not—(Hear, hear),—and Lord Palmerston—again I quote the prudence of that wise old gentleman—(laughter)—said, "Parliament is against reform; I won't propose reform until Parliament compels me."

There again, he remarked, Lord Palmerston agreed with the country, and, he added, that England was so happy and prosperous that every wise man should feel a superstitious awe before he asked for any change whatever, lest it be the beginning of decay. "Doing nothing," says Mr. Roebuck, involves as much resolve and as distinct a reason as doing something."

The do-nothing Parliament, by not going to war, has in every case been as active as if it had determined to batter down the whole world. . . . You are so happy, you are so distinguished from the rest of the world, that every step a wise man takes is taken with trembling and in terror lest he should, in any way whatever, render insecure that great happiness you enjoy, which the world sees and which the world envies. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., addressed his constituents at Sunderland, on Monday the 15th. He said that if he thought the North were sincere in opposing slavery he would support them, he said, "because then there would be no Fugitive Slave Law." Mr. Lindsay's constituents appear to have succeeded in passing a vote of confidence in him, but his audience received his views on the subject of slavery with a derisive uproar which did not seem to indicate much confidence—at least in that part of his speech.

According to his annual custom, Sir John Trelawny, on Wednesday evening, delivered an address to the electors and non-electors of the borough of Tavistock, in explanation of his Parliamentary action during the session which has just expired. Referring to Lord Palmerston's speech at Bradford, he said it had struck him (Sir John) as rather extraordinary that holding that view with regard to the energy, ability, and capacity of the working classes of England, it should never have occurred to Lord Palmerston that these classes were fitted for something more than they at present had—that they might fairly and reasonably have a portion of the rights and liberties which were enjoyed by the rest of their fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) It seemed to him that the working classes might reasonably enough tell Lord Palmerston that they would like to see some substantial result of those opinions. No doubt there was great capacity among the members of the Cabinet, but the best proof of that capacity would be the manner in which they dwelt with great questions.

Great questions—such as the question of Church-rates, of the Irish Church Establishment, of the suffrage, of the relations with the colonies, and many others—it was but natural to suppose would be dealt with effectively by those who arrogated to themselves great capacity, and who were perfectly competent for the matters with which they had to do. (Hear.) He thought they might fairly look for something from the Government in reference to such questions in future sessions. (Hear.) He had been a general supporter of the Liberal Government, and was likely to be so to the end; but at the same time the terms upon which support was rendered to the Government by the Liberals below the gangway ought to be understood. It must be recognised that they did not give that support upon all occasions without getting some advantage in return for those whom they represented—(applause)—and, therefore, he hoped—if borne out by his constituents—(Hear)—that those who held the reins of government would understand that it would not do for them to rely upon the Independent Liberals if they did not bring in measures to settle those difficult questions which, he was sorry to say, were so rife at the present time. (Hear.)

He next alluded to the colonies, which were no longer taxed by England, but, as in the case of New Zealand, taxed England for their own benefit.

There were now 10,000 English soldiers in New Zealand, with the probability that many more would be wanted, and that a considerable reserve would have to be kept in England to supply the deficit in that force. It had been calculated that the cost in that colony of the war was not less than a million a year, and with everything taken into consideration about a million and a half. Before long it was likely to be two millions. That was twopence in the pound on the income-tax; the whole affair, in his belief, being due to the mismanagement of the Colonial-office. (Hear.)

He would admit that there were many men of great capacity in the Government:—

For example, there was Mr. Gladstone—a man of immense power—who had done a great deal of good in many ways. (Applause.) He had shown a genial interest in matters connected with the working classes which did him high honour. (Hear.) Speaking upon the suffrage on Mr. Baines's motion, he had propounded a very sublime theory with regard to the right of persons to possess the franchise unless it could be shown that they were unfitted to exercise it—throwing the onus, in fact, upon those who opposed the extension. Unfortunately that fine theory had been quite spoilt by the hazy explanation subsequently issued. (Hear.) He (Sir John) supposed that Mr. Gladstone had found that his speech was a little too strong for the rest of the Cabinet, and had therefore tried to explain it away. For himself he confessed that he liked the theory much better than the explanation. (Applause.)

He next alluded to the Lord Chancellor and his lecture to the bishops, and the treatment of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Stansfeld, whose services were unhappily lost to the country for the present. Lord Palmerston's eulogy on his Cabinet was a eulogy on himself who had selected its members.

Well, Lord Palmerston was a man who had deserved well of the country; he had been their first working man; he had worked as hard as any 100 men in the offices which he had filled during the last fifty years; and he would probably remain in office until the end of his life—(Hear)—at any rate that was the opinion he (Sir John) had of his lordship's tact, good sense, and genial qualities, which had tended to keep together the House of Commons and to make the Government practicable.

Earl Russell also deserved praise for keeping this country at peace. After reviewing the course of continental politics, he said that he did not like the position which Great Britain got into in respect to the Danish question.

He had supported her Majesty's Government, and been one of the majority of 18; but until the very last he had been in great difficulty, because he did not know how far they might have been committed by pledges to Denmark—whether there had been any downright pledge of assistance. As the case stood, however, and as the circumstances were explained by Mr. Layard and others, it had not appeared that they were bound to assist any more than the other countries which were concerned in the same treaty; and as these were not disposed to render assistance, war with Germany on behalf of Denmark would very likely have been a failure, especially when it was considered that Great Britain was not a military kingdom in the general acceptation of the term. (Applause.)

He then spoke of the Ashantee war, and at greater length on the New Zealand war. The Maories had been treated with great injustice. A more heroic people did not exist upon the face of the earth—(applause)—and Great Britain would yet have a great deal of trouble with them, and perhaps have to pay another penny or twopence in the pound on the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) Under the present system of colonial management the country had no effectual means of check upon a government. He then touched upon subjects connected with the liberation of the human conscience—

There are subjects of this kind arising every day not only outside the Church of England, but inside. Men are intolerant at subscriptions for mere form sake. They will not be coerced according to another man's will. They will have a will of their own, so to speak. This is expressed by the manner in which various bills are brought into Parliament; for instance, there was the University Tests Act, the Act of Uniformity Amendments Bill, and various other measures which have been from time to time introduced. Among others, there is a bill which I had the honour of introducing myself, and which will very likely come on again—I mean the Affirmation Bill. (Hear, hear.) This bill will have the effect of relieving those ministers in the Church or out of the Church who conscientiously object to read the Burial Service; and others who have an objection to the retention of parts of the liturgy. Some of those are conscientious men; most of them are men who have a very strong belief in the substance of the matter to which our Liturgy has relation, but at the same time they cannot bear the tyranny to which they are exposed in being compelled to accept doctrines which they cannot believe in. Some years ago people took these things very lightly. I do not think that 100 years ago a minister would even have thought a second time about the question, but he would have accepted it—of course with a good living. I have had the pleasure this session of voting in favour of those measures, and I think you will find I have voted in the same sense as I have heretofore done. These are subjects which earnest men care more about at present, and a very large section do not care about subjects of suffrage and the ballot. In speaking of the ballot, I must say I am still strongly in favour of that measure—(applause)—and I must say this of the ballot, that it is a very curious thing—I have noticed that nearly always a defeated candidate becomes favourable to the ballot—(Hear, hear)—or if he was not exactly in favour of it before, but had a sneaking kind of liking for it, he becomes all of a sudden a great convert to it. I am not quite sure whether a learned gentleman recently defeated in this county did not confess that he was more strongly in favour of the ballot after the result of the election. I will not mention his name, but if he will allow me, as an old member of Parliament, to give him a hint, I venture to offer him one from this arena, and that is, let him reconsider the question of Church-rates; and I think in another year, if there is a dissolution, his chance will possibly come nearer success—("Hear, hear," and applause)—because it has been shown that compromise is hopeless. Every attempt that has been made in this direction, when it came to be touched, the compromise was found to be worse than a disease; and I recollect that the father of that candidate was a strong opponent of mine on the Church-rate question, and that makes me more inclined to think that it would be better to speak out readily and resolutely upon it, having first reconsidered the question in all its bearings, because it is very likely that a candidate commences life as a politician, and may not have considered it in all its bearings. After a little more investigation, and having read a few books upon it, I think a legal gentleman to look at the subject closely would see that there was no way to treat it but by total abolition. (Loud applause.) I believe, therefore, that the success of the candidate to whom I have referred at a future election would be made certain by his coming to a definite conclusion in the sense which I suggest to him, supposing he can do so conscientiously.

He then came to the ballot, which, he must admit, was an unpopular question in the House of Commons.

He was somewhat afraid that in the ballot debates there was rather a tendency to amusement from beginning to end. There were very few speakers upon the question—two or three; and there was a general disposition to shut it up before dinner. After the first speech or two they would hear shouts of "Divide," "Divide," "Divide," in order that the debate might be over before the interesting hour of half-past seven. That sort of treatment did not look as if the motion was a subject in which the people were interested—(Hear, hear)—and if they believed that the ballot was a measure calculated to do good service to the Liberal cause, they must alter the constitution of the House of Commons, and make it more resolute and sincere. (Applause.) At present a great number of the members who supported the ballot were in their hearts—not opposed to it—but very shaky as to their reasons for voting in its favour. He told them the truth upon the matter. (Hear, hear.) He had been a ballot man for many years.

DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

(From the *Times*.)

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the domestic condition of the working classes of the metropolis, which has for years past engaged the earnest attention of thoughtful and benevolent men, is now being improved to an extent of which comparatively few people are perhaps aware. At no time, probably, has the work of improvement, in this respect, ever taken a more practical turn, or been more vigorously prosecuted, than at present. The corporation of the city of London has recently set apart a valuable plot of ground near Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell, and voted 120,000*l.* towards the erection of houses expressly for working men and their families; Miss Burdett Coutts has lately expended about 50,000*l.* for a similar purpose in the district of Bethnal-green; Lord Stanley and his co-trustees have devoted upwards of 20,000*l.* of the munificent gift of Mr. George Peabody to the erection of a substantial and commodious block of houses in the heart of Spital-fields, and are building others on a much larger scale in Lower-road, Islington; and the company in the city, established by Mr. Alderman Waterlow, and of which Lord Stanley is chairman, has raised upwards of 30,000*l.* for a like object. It will be recollected that the Alderman, from his own recources, built several blocks of improved dwellings in a crowded part of Finsbury, which were opened about eighteen months ago. Others are being erected at his expense in the same quarter, where they are much needed. The company with which he is connected have recently purchased sites on which to construct more in Bagnigge-wells-road, and in Old-street, St. Pancras-road, close to the Great Northern Railway station at King's-cross. On the latter plot five blocks of buildings are in course of erection similar to others which are being erected at Wapping and Southwark, each of which provides suitable accommodation for twenty families. These buildings will probably be ready for occupation by Christmas. The company propose to expend 3,200*l.* in improved dwellings in Redcross street, Southwark, for sixteen families, with two shops and basements, at a gross rental of 440*l.*; 7,200*l.* in Brewhouse-lane, Wapping, for sixty families, at a rental of 850*l.*; 14,200*l.* in Old St. Pancras-road, for 100 families, at a rental of 1,602*l.*; and 3,230*l.* in King's-cross-road, Bagnigge-wells, for twenty families, at a rental of 382*l.* While these varied and practical efforts are all being made in the same direction, never, probably, was there greater need for them.

From the City of London especially the working classes are being fast driven away, in the rage for railway enterprise and public improvements, no one knows where, but probably to crowd still more districts already densely populated. The value of ground in the city has increased to a fabulous amount. We stated the other day, on competent authority, that a building had been erected in the present year in the neighbourhood of the Mansion-house, on ground bought for the purpose at the enormous rate of 1,800,000*l.* the statute acre. For the small plot of freehold on which the Weigh-house Chapel stands on Fish-street-hill, and which thirty years ago cost 7,000*l.*, a railway company has offered 95,000*l.*, besides compensating Mr. Binney, the minister. Again, the Grocers' Company are reported to have offered 14,000*l.*, for the little chapel in the Poultry belonging to a congregation of Independents. The depopulation, then, for obvious reasons, as respects working men, has been going on for some time in the city, where, as residents, they have come to be regarded as only encumbering the ground. At the same time, more of them are now employed daily in it than at any former period, and it is a first consideration with them to live within a moderate distance from their work. All the spots selected as sites for improved dwellings up to this time are at easy distances from the parts of the town where labour of all kinds is in most demand. Those erected at the expense of Miss Burdett Coutts at Columbia-square, Bethnal-green, afford by far the largest amount of accommodation, as they are the most imposing in appearance of any in London. They consist of four blocks, each five storeys high, and form a square, with a large and commodious playground in the centre. There are in all 189 separate tenements, accessible by common entrances and stairs, and inhabited at present by a community of 705 persons, of whom 417 are adults and 288 are children. They are fitted up with every domestic convenience, and with a proper regard to ventilation and drainage. The whole square is said to have cost about 50,000*l.* in the erection. The rents vary, according to the number of rooms, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a-week, and produce a gross annual sum of about 1,800*l.* Of the present occupants 49 are porters and 46 labourers. The rest in smaller numbers are for the most part woodcarvers and turners, cabinetmakers, carpenters, corkcutters, clerks, weavers, stonemasons, harnessmakers, compositors, and bookbinders. In the centre of the playground is a very handsome clock-tower with tapering spire, and surrounded by flowering plants well-tended. Flowers and creeping plants adorn most of the windows of the occupants, and the whole place has an air of cheerfulness and comfort, in marked contrast with the squalor and poverty of some parts of the surrounding neighbourhood. The Peabody block is situated in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, and is built on precisely the same plan as those of Miss Coutts. It was opened in February of the present year, and has from the first been fully occupied. There, as in Columbia-square, some hundreds of applications have been made for apartments whenever they may happen to become vacant. The block in Commercial-street gives house accommodation to 231 persons in all, including 53 men, 56 women, and 123 children: the number of rooms being 126. The site selected for the next series of buildings which the trustees of Mr. Peabody are about to erect, and which will be three times as large as that in Spital-fields, is in Greenman's-lane, Lower-road, Islington.

A HIGHLAND "CHARACTER."

In "Notes of a Trip to Loch Long, Lochgoil, Loch Fyne, and Inverary," in the *Caledonian Mercury* of Saturday last, there occurs the following bit of portrait-painting in connection with the driver of the coach from Lochgoil Head, through "Hell's Glen," to St. Catherine's:—

The tourist will have reason to congratulate himself if, in passing through this rugged defile, he is seated beside one of the chief attractions of the road—John Campbell, "the excellent and lusty driver of the coach," as the compiler of one of our hand-books, who appears to have laboured under a want of appropriate adjectives, describes him. Campbell is really a man worth seeing. Once seen he is certain to be remembered. He is, in point of fact, "a character" to be met with not more than once in a lifetime. "Excellent" does not describe him, though it is appropriate to his driving; neither does "lusty"; nor does both together. John in native dignity walks a prince and stands a king. Nature fashioned him when she had good stuff on hand and plenty of it. Physically he is a son of Anak—mentally he is a giant. To look at him recalls at once as the most appropriate portrait of him Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith":—

> "A mighty man is he,
> With large and sinewy hands,
> And the muscles of his brawny arms
> Are strong as iron bands."

Apply to the whole framework of John what Longfellow thus applies to the hands and arms of his smith, and the picture is complete. The deep lines about his massive, intellectual face and head are like cords of iron burnished by the brightness of an eye which shines with a radiance peculiarly its own. John's dress, too, is unique and remarkably suitable. His massive legs are encased in enormous Wellington boots, which reach up over thickly-corded pantaloons almost to his posteriors. His body disports a blue overall of capital cut and texture. John, thus dressed, with his flowing beard, a massive silver chain across his chest, and whip in hand, is a study worthy of the connoisseur in art. He was seen to special advantage last Saturday standing on the pier of St. Catherine's, where he has his neat and comfortable inn. He had received a distinguished commission. Prince Napoleon and suite were expected to arrive from Inverary Castle; the Duke of Argyle had sent word to John to be in readiness to convey the Prince and his party to Kilmun, and John was in a fix. His licence does not enable him to post with more than one horse; all his horses, save one, were on the road; his best vehicle, too, was miles distant; nevertheless, John was not to be beaten. He would drive the Prince for the honour of the thing; he would clean and burnish up the best coach he had in his house; he would have a horse, get it where he could. In half-an-hour the arrangements were complete, the Prince and his suite landed on the pier, received and acknowledged the salutations of those on the beach, and in a twinkling took their seats and were off at a canter. It was a scene worth remembering, not the less so that there were those present who were ready to assert that John had a double victory—first, in driving a live prince, and such a prince; and secondly, in defeating "mine host" of the Argyle Arms Hotel in Inverary, who, it was uncharitably alleged, is sometimes disposed to leave the impression that coaching accommodation is not to be had at St. Catherine's, and that noble parties in Inverary on Saturday wanting to visit Kilmun would be all the better of remaining over till Monday. John, we are informed, had a pleasant drive. On reaching Kilmun he refused a fare, assigning as his reason that he had no licence to post with two horses, and expressing his happiness that he had had the honour of driving so distinguished a prince. Thrice he refused the proffered gift; ultimately, however, it is said, a number of gold pieces, bearing the impress of Queen Victoria, were put into his hand as a present to the youngest of his children, and his hand not declining them, under such special circumstances, they were brought safely to St. Catherine's.

John has occupied more of our attention than we had originally intended; let us, however, say of him in addition that a more intelligent, humorous, story-telling, anecdotal driver never put the whip to horse or travelled over a Highland road. He is a careful reader of the newspapers, and a thorough observer of men and manners; he is ready, therefore, for all comers. On the American question he is "at home." As becomes a man of such head, shoulders, and soul, he is a Federal warm and keen, and able to give to all a reason of the hope that is in him. "I hope you will not take it amiss, madam," he said to a lady who had been denouncing the Federals and upholding the cause of the South; "I should give a 5*l.* note to be allowed to publish your name as the first lady I ever heard defending legalised prostitution and adultery, and glorifying in the sale of wives and daughters as subjects of the most demoralising vice and crime." The lady did not say this or anything like this; John, however, drove her argument to its only legitimate conclusion, and closed her mouth during the remainder of the journey. "I suppose," he said, "you read the account the other day of the young lady who was assaulted by a brutal fellow in a train, and who, to escape him, ran the risk of her life by opening the door and standing, till rescued, on the footboard of the carriage. I assume you admired the conduct of that lady and loathed the conduct of that brute. Why, then, do you support a Confederacy that deprives women of the right to everything they hold dearer than life, that protects the seducer and adulterer, and that consigns a whole race to privileged and unbridled lust?" In something like this style John disposes of the sentimentalism indulged in in favour of the South. He has no bowels for the defenders of slavery; he believes in liberty; and he has sufficient faith in Providence to be satisfied that a people struggling to found a slave empire cannot succeed, nor one agonising to prevent it can ever possibly be overcome.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 24, 1864.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The new Belgian Chambers were opened yesterday without any speech from the throne. It is expected that the session will last only a few days.

At the closing of the Saxon Chambers yesterday, the King delivered a speech, in which he expressed a hope that the Schleswig-Holstein question would be settled according to right and to the wishes of Germany. The speech alluded to the favourable condition of the Saxon finances, and to the prospects held out by the commercial treaty, and complimented the Saxon army on its strict discipline under difficult circumstances.

Speeches made yesterday by two of the French Ministers, M. Rouher and M. Rouland, at the Council-General of the department of the Puy de Dôme and at Rouen, announce a large measure of administrative reform in the direction of decentralisation of authority. In all purely departmental affairs, the Councils-General are in future to have the fullest authority; nothing will be withheld from them except subjects affecting general interests, the unity of the territory, and the rights of political sovereignty. This power, if honestly given and judiciously used, will introduce into France as high a degree of local government as exists in England.

The Russian Government is taking steps to strengthen its dearly bought authority in unhappy Poland. From Warsaw we learn that the palatinate of Augustowo has been incorporated with the Russian empire, but under a Polish governor Augustowo has hitherto been part of Poland.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

Lord Palmerston has gone to Tiverton for the races. He has many times promised to visit his constituents, but gout and politics have hitherto prevented the fulfilment of the promise. Yesterday, however, he went, and had a most enthusiastic reception. The mayor and corporation met him at the railway-station, and escorted him to his hotel. In front of that building a large crowd had gathered, and his lordship addressed the people from one of the windows. His speech was simply a good-humoured complimentary acknowledgment of the warmth of his reception.

In the evening he was entertained at a banquet. The Rev. J. F. Sydenham, in responding to the toast of the "Bishop of the diocese and the clergy of all denominations," thanked Lord Palmerston for the excellent manner in which he had filled up the unprecedented number of ecclesiastical offices that had recently fallen to his nomination. Against those appointments a very few of extreme views had only ventured to feebly remonstrate.

Lord Palmerston, in replying to the toast of his health, alluded to several subjects of interest. In reference to his church appointments, he said:—

No doubt we might all wish that the whole nation could be of one creed; that is impossible in a free country; but what can be done, and what ought to be done is that those who hold high office, and those who are at the head of the Established Church, should, by their bearing towards those who differ from them in religious opinions, mitigate those as duties which are perhaps inherent in the diversities of opinion on so important a subject, both here and hereafter; that they should, by their manner and bearing towards those of different opinion, render those differences as little perceptible as possible, and endeavour to inculcate that charity which is the basis of our common religion. I trust and believe that the selections which it has been my lot to make have been made in this direction, and that those who have been elevated to fill high positions in the Established Church have and will, by their bearing towards different communions, endeavour to prove that, although each may be sincere in holding opinions at variance one with another, they nevertheless all feel that there are common feelings, common interests, and common obligations which pervade the mass, and that those feelings, interests, and obligations ought not to be embittered by any asperities between different sects. (Cheers.)

After a passing allusion to the riots at Belfast, his lordship referred to the efforts of his Government to preserve peace with honour, especially in the case of the American conflict, the Polish insurrection, and the Danish quarrel. He thought the country approved of the course they had taken in each case. He went on to allude to the satisfactory condition of the country:—

There never was a period of equal length during which this country has made such enormous strides in wealth, and in everything which constitutes the comfort, the happiness, and the welfare of the nation. (Cheers.) The Government can only contribute to these results by removing obstacles and affording facilities; but it remains for the people and themselves to make those exertions by which alone these results can be obtained. (Cheers.) If anybody will take the trouble to look back, which few men are disposed to do, because they are too busy looking forward—(hear, hear)—if any man will look back and glance at the immense progress which has taken place in this country during the last thirty years, he will be astonished at the magnitude of the improvements which have been made, the magnitude of the obstructions which have been thrown down, the magnitude of the new doors to industry which have been opened, and the progress which the country has made in national wealth, and the comfort and happiness of the people. (Cheers.)

The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering, and the party soon afterwards separated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will embark at Leith on board the Royal yacht Osborne, on the 1st or 2nd of September, in order to proceed to Copenhagen. The Osborne will be accompanied by the steam-frigate Aurora, 35, Captain Sir Francis M'Clintock, now with the Channel Fleet at Spithead, and by the despatch vessel Salamis, Commander Francis Suttie, which is at present with the Fishery Commissioners in Ireland.

PRINCE HUMBERT is expected in a few days to pass through Paris on his way to England, in order to be received by the Queen before she leaves for Scotland. It is only on his return that the Prince will make a longer stay in Paris and visit the camp of Châlons.

THE REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.—Last night Mr. Torrens addressed the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, at Goswell Hall, Goswell-street; Mr. A. Walker presided, and there was a very large attendance of electors. The Chairman having briefly introduced Mr. Torrens to the meeting, that gentleman expounded his political views at considerable length, after which a resolution expressing the opinion of the meeting, that the hon. candidate was a fit person to represent the borough in Parliament, was unanimously adopted.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Last night a Hereford excursion train, returning from Crumlin, ran into a goods train on the Pontypool incline. The excursion engine ran over two trucks and the tender of the goods train. A large number of persons (some say fifty) were seriously injured. The driver and stoker jumped off the engine. It is not known whether they are seriously injured.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO REV. J. MANN.—The Rev. T. Binney begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following further contributions towards the above fund:—James Harvey, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; a Minister's Friend, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Charles Cadby, Esq., 1*l.*; Miss Edwards, 2*l.*; J. W. Willans, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. B. B., 2*l.* 2*s.*; A Friend, 10*s.*

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of home-grown wheat were but moderate. For most qualities, the trade ruled steady, and Monday's prices were supported. With most descriptions of foreign wheat, the market was moderately supplied. On the whole, the trade ruled steady, at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, at late rates. The supply of barley on sale was very moderate. The trade, however, was quiet, at previous quotations.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

SUMMARY.

The copious showers which have fallen all over the country during the last few days are a more interesting topic for the moment than any political incident. But it is not suggestive, except of commonplace remarks too trite for record. Just now a good deal of rain would no doubt do more good to the green crops than injury to the standing corn, and should the drought, contrary to expectation, be followed by a heavy downpour, there is the satisfaction of knowing that a large portion of the harvest is already safely gathered in, and that a short supply of wheat is more easily redressed than a scarcity of animal food.

Lord Palmerston was yesterday among his constituents at Tiverton. Of course they wanted a speech from their distinguished and admired representative, and, at the banquet given to him by the corporation, his lordship gratified them by reproducing, in phraseology slightly varied, the topics touched upon at Bradford—the preservation of peace, the social progress and increasing wealth of the country—and by adroitly flattering his auditors by alluding to their share in the work of national improvement. Our High-Church contemporaries will be shocked to hear that one of the toasts of the evening was "The Bishop of the Diocese and the Clergy of all Denominations"—a toast which gave opportunity to the vicar of the parish to praise the Premier's episcopal appointments, and to Lord Palmerston to inculcate charity and deprecate "asperities between different sects." More modest than at Bradford, his lordship did not appropriate undue credit for the satisfactory position of the country. "All that the Government has to do," he said, "is to leave things alone, to throw down barriers and obstructions where barriers and obstructions are present, and to give that freedom to industry and activity to commerce by which alone the general welfare of the country can be advanced." These are wholesome maxims, to which it is always agreeable to listen, especially when they proceed from the lips of the First Minister of the Crown.

Other politicians besides Lord Palmerston have been contributing their quota of ideas for discussion during this dull season. Mr. Roebuck's philosophy at the Sheffield dinner took the shape of extreme Conservatism. He would fain stand still, lest the advantages enjoyed by England should be endangered—an odd doctrine to be preached by a whilom Radical. Sir John Trelawny has elaborately reviewed the events of the last session before his constituents at Tavistock, giving some broad hints to the Premier to "move on," speaking frankly about the Parliamentary aspect of the Ballot, condemning the principle that the mother-country is to be taxed for the benefit of the colonies, and pointing the moral of the late Exeter election. Sir John advises that candidates at the next election should "speak out resolutely and boldly" on the Church-rate question—advice which we hope electors, also, will not forget—and declares, as the result of his great experience on the question, that compromise is hopeless, and total abolition the sole means of settling it.

The crowned heads and princes of Europe, like common people, are very much on the move, and Mr. Reuter is diligently taking note of their journeyings. The King of Prussia is at Vienna, with the view, no doubt, of settling the policy which is jointly to be pursued by the great German Powers in disposing of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Austrian papers are forward in showing the good results that are sure to follow this *entente cordiale*. The King of Spain has been assiduously *fêted* in Paris by the Emperor, who wishes to efface the prejudices of Queen Isabella; and Prince Humbert of Italy is about visiting England on his way to the French Court, where, it is said, he is likely to ask the hand of the Princess Murat in marriage, and thus bind closer the relations of the two Courts, if not of the French and Italian peoples. Our own Heir Apparent, with his fair Danish wife, will also shortly proceed to Copenhagen, on a visit to the hapless King whose dominions are being partitioned by the potentates of Germany.

If the New York correspondent of the *Times* were more trustworthy, his statements as to the probabilities of an early termination of the civil war in America would be of great importance. But all his reports need to be received with caution, and other information does not support his sanguine prediction that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is almost sure of success. Mr. Richmond, who, failing General M'Clellan, is to be nominated at Chicago, accepts the programme of a long armistice between the belligerents, and a general National Convention of all the States, with the alternative of allowing the South to separate peaceably, if terms of reunion cannot be agreed upon. Six months ago such a "platform" would undoubtedly have been scouted by the Democrats, and its adoption now, if it does not imply the success of the party, indicates a considerable change of feeling in the North. An extract we have given from a letter by Mr. Frederick Douglas, on the condition of the coloured freedmen in the North, will be read with interest and surprise.

The star of the Federals is once more in the ascendant. Part of the Confederate force invading Maryland has been defeated by General Averill south of the Potomac, and their main body was threatened by General Sheridan. Admiral Farragut, of New Orleans reputation, has run past the outer forts which guarded the approaches to Mobile, entered the bay, and destroyed the Confederate iron-clads which guarded it. According to some accounts the Admiral's work has only begun—that important Georgian port being more strongly defended than Charleston itself. In the neighbourhood of Atlanta the Federal cavalry has sustained a disastrous defeat, which is likely greatly to retard Sherman's movements, and delay the complete investment of the city.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CANADA.

Dead-locks appear to be the special form of complaint to which constitutional governments are liable—more so in new than in old countries. Canada has just presented us with an illustration. Every one remembers what used to be called "the Canadian rebellion." Every one who has made himself familiar with the progress of the colony will be able to call to mind the Durham Report, and the Imperial Union Act of 1840, founded upon it. The Report was most able, and the Act, on the whole, statesmanlike. But, unfortunately, the latter was spoiled by a single provision acceded to with a view of overcoming immediate difficulties, but carrying in itself the seed of future embarrassments. It is only during the last six or seven years that these embarrassments have thoroughly developed themselves in a complete paralysis of useful legislation, and in a seemingly insurmountable obstruction to all political progress.

Upper and Lower Canada—the one predominantly Anglo-Saxon, the other French—were united together for legislative purposes, on a basis which, although, for the time being, it gave an unjust measure of influence to the younger and less populous colony, has for some years past subjected the majority to a minority, and has put progress at the mercy of political and social immobility. Upper Canada, for whose advantage, it is not too much to say, the Act of 1840 was framed, had a much less numerous population than Lower Canada. Previously to the passing of that Act, the two provinces were separate, with separate legislatures and separate executive governments. The Union Act brought them together, but secured to each province an equality in the representation, each having at first 42 members, and afterwards 65. But the provinces, as was to have been anticipated, did not expand in precisely the same ratio;—the result being that Upper Canada, instead of being now, as she was twenty years ago, in a minority, is in a majority, in respect of population. Indeed the Statistical Board states the excess of the population of Upper Canada over that of Lower Canada to be over 400,000 souls. Each province, however, has precisely the same number of representatives, and it is curious to note how the Upper Canadians are driven into the same line of remonstrance as the Reformers of England.

We learn from Mr. Brown, the new Premier, that 39 members of Parliament represent constituencies having in the aggregate 1,248,579 souls; while all the other 91 members represent only 1,256,783—that there are 20 members who represent an aggregate constituency of 198,084 persons, while there are other 20 members who represent 642,503. This inequality is greatly enhanced by other considerations. Upper Canada contributes to the revenue Excise duties amounting to 578,231 dols.—Lower Canada only 192,932 dols.—and so, as in his speech to his Oxford constituents, Mr. Brown pithily puts it, "a section of the people of Canada, less by four hundred thousand than the other section, and paying but one pound of taxation out of every four or five pounds going into the public chest, send to Parliament one-half of the whole number of representatives." Of course, whilst Upper Canada bears thus by far the larger share of taxation, Lower Canada enjoys the lion's share in expenditure. This, however, is not the chief evil. The fact is that, ever since the union, the whole conduct of public affairs has been controlled, to a very great extent, by Lower Canada, and "by Lower Canadian influence the expressed wishes of the electors have been set at nought, the reforms approved of at the polls have been rejected, and the administration of local business and local patronage in Upper Canada has been placed in the hands of those whom the electors of Upper Canada had condemned, and whom the political leaders of Lower Canada chose to honour." Out of this anomalous state of things has come a sad demoralisation of public men. "Success in public life for an Upper Canadian requiring that he should abnegate, when he got to the seat of Government, all the professions that won him the confidence of his constituents." In a word, the colony has come to be almost, evil for evil, an exact transcript of the mother country, and her Prime Minister puts forth a statement of facts in justification of the reform he contemplates, nearly as striking as that which might be, but is not likely to be, held up to the public view of Englishmen by Lord Palmerston.

Canada, however, unlike this country, is in earnest pursuit of a remedy. Both sections of representatives have come together under one administration, the leading object of which is the removal of existing difficulties by the introduction of the Federal principle in Canada, coupled with such provision as will permit the maritime provinces and the north-west territory to be incorporated into the same system of government. As *we* understand the Ministerial programme, it amounts to this. Each province will in future send representatives to the Colonial Parliament in proportion to its population—but only interests affecting all the provinces alike will be dealt with by the aggregate body of representatives. Local affairs are to be separately dealt with by that portion only of the representative body which was elected for the province to which the legislation may refer. And so it is hoped, not unreasonably we think, that the Government of general interests may be reconciled with that of local interests without necessitating separate and independent legislatures. The project contemplates for the Government of local affairs much such an arrangement as we should have here, if the members for Ireland, or the members for Scotland, besides having a proportionate voice in the decision of all Imperial measures, should be by the Constitution made also a standing and permanent local legislature for the regulation of matters purely local in their scope and character. The new Ministry will aim specially at federating the Canadas. But it will not restrict its measure within those comparatively narrow limits. "In any case," says Mr. Brown, "it is the purpose of the Government to put into the coming measure such clauses as will entitle the maritime provinces and the north-west to come into the Canadian Union on equitable terms," but, he adds, "that man takes a strange view of our position who says, because we cannot bring the other provinces into the Union, we shall not have any remedy for the evils that Canada labours under." The conclusion of his speech is worth serious study. "The truth is, that the British territories cover a larger portion of North America than the whole United States, and though a portion of it may never be filled up, although we may not for some time stretch our outposts to the extreme north of our dominions—still boundless tracts of fertile lands have yet to be thrown open to settlement and cultivation, exhaustless mineral wealth has yet to be developed, and the most extensive and valuable fisheries in the world

are those of the British American colonies. Whether the day for its accomplishment has yet arrived is a fit subject of inquiry, but assuredly no Canadian has a claim to the name of statesman who has not looked forward to the day when all the British portion of this continent shall be gathered into one. It cannot be that these great provinces shall always be permitted to hold their present relations to the mother-country. We cannot expect that Britain will always, without consideration, send her navy to defend our shores. We cannot expect that British troops shall always, without consideration, stand ready to guard us against attack. We must look forward to the day when the whole of British America shall stand together, and, in close alliance and heartiest sympathy with Great Britain, be prepared to assume the full duties and responsibilities of a great and powerful nation. But, gentlemen, the first step towards the accomplishment of all this is to settle our political institutions on a sound and healthy basis—to inspire peace and harmony at home and confidence abroad. It does appear to me that with the settlement of the great grievance that has so long distracted our country a new era of prosperity will speedily open upon us."

ROWDIES AND RELIGION.

Belfast is surely intent on immortalising itself. The Athens of Ireland, as the city magniloquently calls itself, like all other large cities, has its proportion of rowdies,—but it is one of the peculiarities of Belfast that its rowdyism is religious. It has therefore a fray almost as certainly as it has a festival; and, among a certain class of its inhabitants, zeal for the Church means destruction to its adversaries.

We shall not attempt to put before our readers any *résumé* of the events which have disgraced Belfast during the last fortnight. We deem it utterly useless to apportion to each party its due amount of censure. It may suffice to remark that such scenes as those which must have shocked as well as astounded the visitors who may have chanced to be in the northern city last week, can hardly be called casual. No doubt, the immediate occasion which gives rise to them is a contingency which lies beyond the reach of prediction, but Sandy Row and the Pound, their deadly hatred to one another, as well as their close contiguity, their smaller scrimmages and their larger riots, are phenomena assuming almost an institutional character, and could only exist under an order of things totally abnormal.

Two or three thoughts irresistibly present themselves in connection with these riots. The first is, the utter indisposition of the rioters on either side to extend mercy to their opponents. Who but men trained up by their superiors to sectarian malice, hate and all uncharitableness, could exhibit such atrocities as those which were unfortunately common to both parties in the Belfast riots? What other place is there in civilised Europe in which a school of girls would be savagely assailed on account of the supposed faith of their parents, or in which, after men have been driven up to their necks in mud, others should deliberately pot at them with guns, as if they were so many wild fowl? Almost all the incidents recorded of these disgraceful riots are coloured with a hue of barbarism and inhumanity seldom displayed in street rows in other parts of the world. It seems to us that the phenomenon may be fairly accounted for. There is nothing that so quickly and completely indurates the feelings, as sectarian enmities. Put men who entertain towards each other a religious feud into a position to do as they list, and you will be surprised to discover how almost naturally they will play the fiend. Now, unhappily, Irish parties have been from time immemorial, accustomed to cherish the most fanatical attachment to their ecclesiastical symbols respectively, and to nurse a fierce intolerance of all symbols but their own. And Belfast is precisely the spot upon which it chances that what is called Protestantism on the one hand, and what is called Popery on the other (but what in reality is unmitigated rowdyism, tinctured by variety of religious profession) come in closest contact, and yet remain separate from each other. This is not the fault of the inhabitants of such regions as Sandy-row and the Pound, but of a system which has driven them, as it were, into opposite camps. And here, separate, yet in closest contiguity, they nourish their worst passions in the name of religion, and whenever they get loose from daily restraints, they perpetrate atrocities the bare mention of which makes one shudder.

But there is another feature of the Belfast riots which instantly attracts notice—the comparative impunity with which they are carried on. Is there another city of equal pretensions in the world the authorities of which would suffer it to lie at the mercy of a mob of rowdies for eight days, without making an effectual effort to put them down? Nay, more, is there another town of equal magnitude and wealth, the respectable inhabitants of which, whatever may have been the indecision of the officials, would have permitted the nuisance to have so completely naturalised itself therein? Rowdyism, but especially religious rowdyism, can only develope its qualities in certain neighbourhoods. If due inspection be made, it will always be found that there is a close correspondence between its instincts and its *habitat*. We fear, the general tone of society in Belfast must be held answerable, in part at least, for the fierce intolerance of its mobs—for one cannot but believe that if there existed a determination to discountenance their savage practices the evil would very soon abate.

Above and beyond all, these infamous riots illustrate pretty vividly the inevitable tendencies of political religionism. Whether the prejudice of race would have gained any great height in Ireland in the absence of that other prejudice which originates in difference of creed, we will not undertake to settle. But sure we are of this that it is to the social injustices to which Roman Catholicism has been exposed in Ireland that the population owes some of its least amiable characteristics. The Established Church of Ireland is a standing insult as well as oppression to the majority who hold the Papal faith. The *regium donum* is little better. Were all sects impartially disendowed, political reasons for upholding this or that form of Christian faith would dwindle into insignificance, and with them the political passions with which they are usually associated. No one can fully estimate the action and influence of a great central wrong upon national, or even upon local character, nor is it possible to show how far the social evils which infest Ireland are due to such an institution as the Irish Church. We only know that its effects have been of a baneful kind, and that, so long as it lasts, it will probably evoke far more malignant passions than it will soothe to rest.

TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Why should not Western Australia be at liberty to receive the felonry of England if she wishes it? This is a question thrown in the teeth of the Eastern Australians, which they have been able to answer by abundant *a priori* reasoning but slender facts. Believing that the case was far stronger for them than appeared from the evidence given before the late Penal Servitude Commission, the *Melbourne Argus* sent out a special correspondent to Western Australia to investigate the entire convict system of that colony. The result of his inquiry appears in a supplement to that journal of June 25th; and those who read it will not only find the above question fully answered, but an urgent case made out for the speedy cessation of convict transportation to the Antipodes in the interests of Western Australia itself.

The exact state of the question between the Eastern Australias and England—and on the part of the former it is one of intense interest—is this:—Western Australia receives annually some 600 British criminals, and gets the advantage of yearly expenditure upon her penal settlements of nearly 100,000*l*. It is not denied that in many respects the system works well. By the aid of the labour thus imported, many public works have been carried out, and roads and bridges, so important to an infant colony, have been constructed. If the criminals are not absolutely reformed, they are there out of the reach of temptation. The supervision to which they are subject is as complete as that kept up under the Irish system. So certain is eventual detection and punishment that crime is comparatively rare, although something like one half of the population of 19,000 souls are convicts or of convict extraction. Some of the liberated convicts have settled down in the country, have acquired wealth, own large sheep-walks, and live in a state of comfort and even elegance. Many more are obtaining an honest livelihood by industry in humbler circumstances. It is admitted that very few of the convicts and ticket-of-leave men have escaped from the colony, but of the 5,000 who had become free by servitude up to the beginning of the present year, only about 2,000 can be accounted for. The remainder find their way to the adjacent colonies, naturally preferring the attractions of the more prosperous and wealthy communities of Eastern Australia to a country where the soil is barren, surveillance rigid, labour in small demand, capital scarce, and the opportunities of advancement very limited.

The Eastern Australians assert that their Western neighbour does not absorb its convict element, and is little better than a receiving-house—that it is an admirable gaol, but that as a penal settlement it is a failure. "Western Australians," they say, "enjoy the Imperial expenditure, and then discharge on society outside the bulk of the felons they have been paid to receive. Excepting the Royal Mail steamer, not a vessel arrives in the Eastern colonies from a West Australian port which had not a complement of malefactors on board." "The convicts thus poured in upon us," remark the Anti-Transportation League for Victoria in the memorial to the Colonial Secretary given in another column—"have been the principal perpetrators of crime within our limits, and a main cause of the heavy taxation which we have borne for police, gaol, and penal establishments, amounting in 1860 to 15*s*. per head of the population. In this way we are in fact taxed for the prevention and punishment of crime by and for the support of the convicts of the mother country, although we have no representation in her Legislature or voice in her Councils."

The grievance complained of is a real and serious one. Convict outrages are of frequent occurrence in the Eastern colonies, and spread terror throughout the peaceful population. The criminal virus, which is unhappily no recent importation, still infects Australia. Thus in New South Wales "gangs of armed bushrangers set law at defiance, stop highways, insult towns and villages, maltreat and rob peaceable citizens, and are aided and protected by convict settlers or their descendants. In the capital itself, the sympathy with this class appears to be so strong that it is most doubtful whether a conviction can be obtained against the notorious Gardiner, notwithstanding abundance of testimony to his outrages." In the face of such facts, we cannot but admire the patience and forbearance of our Antipodean fellow-subjects. While the stream of moral pollution is steadily flowing into Western Australia, with the certainty that it will sooner or later find its way to the sister colonies, they are still, it will be seen, respectfully pleading with the Colonial Office, rather than resorting to summary measures, such as shutting their ports against expiree convicts, which they have it in their power to enforce.

A month ago the *Times* read the Eastern Australians a severe lecture on their unreasonable claims in reference to the transportation question. The tone of the leading journal is now altered. The evil is felt to be a practical one; the demands of the colonists reasonable and irresistible. "If the allegations of the colonists are based on substantial truth," it is remarked, there must be "timely and graceful concession" on the part of the English Government. Well, the report of the correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, though not an official document, is based in a measure on official information. It appears, also, that the Western Australians themselves are beginning to distrust the convict system, and the free settlers are leaving the colony even more rapidly than criminals who have worked out their time:—

> The settlers—the upholders of the colony, the men really to be consulted (says the writer referred to)—now view their position with alarm. They find that convict competition deprives them of convict expenditure—they find themselves completely swamped by a criminal population. Their situation is one of doubt and perplexity. They dread the future with convicts on the one hand, on the other they question the ability of the colony to stand without the Imperial grant. Thus hesitating, they will not petition in favour of the system, yet as a body they shrink from declaring against it. Many of them have adopted anti-transportation views, the others, now passing through the transition stage, must inevitably follow their example. An influential section of this portion of the community is, then, already prepared to abandon the system. The working classes and the emancipated convicts are alike ground down by it, and would rejoice at its destruction. It is questionable whether the majority now lies for or against the further reception of criminals; but analogy and experience render it certain that a few years—it may be a few months—will find the West Australians as a body convinced of the folly of the convict system, and eager for its condemnation.

So far as this country is concerned, it is time we took upon ourselves the responsibility of our own criminals, instead of throwing it upon others. Our colonies can no longer be regarded as the fit receptacles of our moral sewage. The Australians say with perfect fairness that they do not object to the neighbouring penal settlement being made a "home station" for working and maintaining British convicts; but they contend that when released these convicts should be set free in England. Of course, this would not suit the objects of the Imperial Government, who desire by sending criminals to Western Australia to get quit of them for ever. Like other nations, we shall have to take charge of and reform our own felons. This pressing duty is likely to be all the more successfully accomplished when the question of colonial transportation shall have been settled. It is impossible to doubt that the removal of our convicts to Australia must soon come to an end. Whether it is brought about by the conciliatory action of the British Government, or by the defensive, hostile measures of the colonies, depends upon the wisdom of our home authorities.

BIRTHDAYS.

Tell us how a man habitually looks upon the anniversary of his birthday, and we do not think it would be difficult to give a correct estimate of his temperament and, partly, of his character. If it were possible to call to our recollection our thoughts and feelings on the one, two, or three score birthdays to which we have lived, we might take them as some of the best evidences of our own change and growth. But in nothing is the memory so untrustworthy as with respect to our own character and thoughts in early life. Those who have read Goethe's Autobiography, and Mr. Lewes's Life of Goethe, will scarcely fail to remember the remarkable illustration of this fact which these works supply. Goethe unquestionably thought that he had written his own life correctly, but when his representations are compared with his own letters, written at the time to which the representations refer, it is found that his feelings were very unlike to, and sometimes the very reverse of, what he imagined them to have been. This error arose partly from an unconsciousness of the greatness of the change which had taken place in his own character, and partly from an inability either to remember or to appreciate the nature and the processes of the change. We are no more able to judge with accuracy of our past than we are of our present selves. The eyes that look inward are always defective. Some men are colour-blind, and see virtues in themselves when others see failings or vices. Some are totally blind, and so let imagination supply the place of sight. None have the pure and perfect vision which sees as it is seen. If, therefore, on our birthdays, we are inclined, as we always are, to look back, it will be well to consider that memory, which is only the sight of the past, will not enable us to do so with accuracy. We may remember sufficient to learn lessons from experience, but we cannot remember facts or feelings. And we may always, if we choose, remember quite enough to settle the question how we should spend the day or the year that lies before us.

But there is something very real that comes before birthdays, and that is the anticipation of them. What is your ordinary anticipation? or does it vary with your moods? If you are a misanthropic or a discontented man, you will perhaps indulge in the savage wish that those around you may forget the day, in order that you may vent your spite upon them by reminding them of their neglect. If you are of a slightly mercenary and somewhat selfish disposition, you will perhaps speculate on the number of presents you will receive, and from whom you will receive them. If you are a disappointed man, and have met with reverses, you may look forward to it with gloom, and make it still more gloomy by contrasting it with the brighter days and brighter experiences of the past. If you have had family losses, you know that you will miss the familiar voice and the affectionate look that for so many years never failed on that day to greet you. Young, you look forward to it as an addition of strength, influence, and power, by which you will be a gainer. Middle-aged, you view it with apprehension, and sometimes with an almost shrinking dislike. Old, another birthday, and another step will be cut from behind you—and perhaps you will be on the last step of all.

There is no doubt that the older we grow the less interest we take in our own birthdays. When especially we have completed another decade of life, something like a pang shoots across us as we realise the fact, and we often weakly wish that we could thrust it back, as though, by doing so, we could make the ever advancing years stand still. As we grow older we transfer the enjoyment of birthdays to our children, and take more delight in making such days happy ones to them than we ever did with ourselves. Give us children, if we wish to see how happy a birthday may be made, and how it may be enjoyed! Yet children take their birthdays very differently. We have in our recollection a child belonging to a family with whom we were once staying, who, having heard his birthday talked about for weeks, was on the tip-toe of expectation concerning it. What he thought it was to be no one can tell, but he evidently imagined that it would be something wonderful. On its eve he was in a state of intense excitement. Early on the following morning he was a picture of hopeless melancholy and disappointment. The day had come. There were not two suns in place of one; the sky was not green or purple; the trees were just as they appeared the day before; the garden was no larger; and he was no bigger. So we read his thoughts. Probably, if he could have expressed them, it would have been in the words of the wise, and also disappointed man "Vanity of vanities: all is vanity!"—the words that come so often to our own lips when we have attained the prize of a long expectation.

Our birthdays are frequently shadowed with sombre clouds, but a child's birthday is usually one of the brightest days of his life. The innocence and openness with which he asks everybody what they are going to give him! The confident way in which he chooses what he is to have! The authoritative manner in which he reminds you that you must buy his presents "to-day," for to-morrow he must have them! The early hour at which he wakes! The subdued excitement with which he comes, in his night-clothes, rapping at your bedroom-door an hour or two before you are ready to get up, and stands in eager yet quiet expectation! Then the shouts and exclamations, the hurry to show everything to others, the pride with which the little gifts are exhibited, and the glad thanks that meet you as you come down to breakfast! Is it most natural to cry or to laugh as you see and feel it all? We only know that we have often been inclined to do both.

Children's birthdays (and why not our own?) are occasions for doing that which, the older we get, the more reluctant we are to do—unbend ourselves, and give way to unrestrained and unreserved expressions of love and good-will—and to identify ourselves more intimately with the pleasures of those around us. There is as much love—perhaps more—in our English family circles, as there is in those of some other nations, but it is nourished under some disadvantages. A German or an American mother will talk in the most open manner to her children of her affection for them; but our English children grow up believing in our love, trusting it, and often, let us hope, almost living upon it, but too seldom, perhaps, hearing it spoken in words. Yet do we not all recollect that particular time when nothing but the very words spoken would satisfy us from the present wife and mother? We were not different then from that which we were as children, nor are we different now. We have only become too accustomed to the absence of expressions of our love and of the love of those we cherish. But it is, with most people, a mistake; and our hearts would be far warmer and more closely knit together if we would sometimes give a freer and more healthy play to them.

We have no sympathy with that indifference, or affected indifference, which passes by any day of great moment in life without thought or care. When, especially, a person ceases to keep birthdays, we think that he is either losing a human interest in other people or that he is getting tired of life. There should be, every year, more and more rejoicing at our own nativity. We should feel more and more glad that we were born, and that we have lived so long. We should also let our kin and friends feel that we are glad they were born, and that they still live to be a source of pleasure and good to us and of glory to their Creator. This is the right meaning of birthday celebrations. And so, welcome all such days! May we keep them better and better every year that we live! and may there be no cause for any to say, much less for us to feel, that it would have been good if we had "never been born"!

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

In the Postscript of our last number we briefly stated that the riots between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics of this turbulent town had been renewed, notwithstanding the presence of 1,000 armed constabulary and 3,000 military. Up to Tuesday night there had been nearly sixty persons wounded by gunshots. A telegram of Tuesday night says:—

The magistrates sent a detachment of soldiers and constables to all the gunpowder stores, to take possession of all stock, so that it might not fall into the hands of the mob. Several encounters between the opposing mobs took place during the evening, and the police had to separate them at the point of the bayonet. One man was knocked down by the constabulary, and received a bayonet wound. The same man had previously received a gunshot wound in his leg. For mischievous purposes, a rumour was got afloat this evening that a number of Catholics, including the Dublin coal-porters and a number of Tipperary men, were to come down by the train which left Dublin at 1 p.m., for the purpose of reinforcing the Catholic party. The train being due at 6.30 p.m., a most formidable Orange mob, consisting of ship-carpenters, armed with hatchets, pitchforks, billhooks, &c., at that hour took possession of the Ulster Railway terminus, compelling the Company's servants to fly in all directions. The Orange mob acted in the most brutal manner towards the passengers by the train. Even the first-class passengers were shamefully treated, and six of the passengers had to be removed to the hospital. The coal-porters, of course, did not come, which caused the ship-carpenters some disappointment, as they intended to give them a fearful reception. The ship-carpenters have traversed the town all day in search of the Catholic navvies, who are not to be found anywhere. It is anticipated that a fearful encounter will take place about one o'clock, when the navvies are expected to make their appearance. The ship-carpenter mob at present number nearly 1,000 persons, and the navvies about 500 or 600, but the former being well armed will give them a double advantage. The magistrates held a consultation to-day, and were waited upon by several influential deputations, requesting that the town be given up to the military, or put under martial law. The magistrates have issued a proclamation stating that any person found in a mob and not dispersing when told to do so at once, will be immediately arrested. Business was completely suspended during the day, and the people are afraid to venture out of doors in any street adjacent to the disturbed districts. Firing is still going on in all directions, and the greatest excitement prevails.

The *Times*' report of Wednesday night says:—"Belfast is still the prey to mob violence. The riots were renewed this morning with lamentable consequences. Great numbers have been maimed or injured with bludgeons, pitchforks, and gunshots. Five men were taken to the hospital weltering in their blood; two are not likely to live. The hospitals are crowded with wounded, and the surgeons were busy all day performing amputations. Reinforcements were despatched almost hourly, and there are now upwards of 4,000 soldiers in Belfast. 12,000 Protestant operatives marched armed through the town, but without doing violence, and merely as a deterrent exhibition of strength."

On Wednesday evening a collision took place between the Orange mob of ship-carpenters and the navvies of the Roman Catholic party. The navvies were forced into the mud banks in the harbour, and were there fired upon from the banks of the river by the Orange party. Nine or ten navvies have received gunshot wounds. The navvies were up to their necks in the mud when fired upon by the Orangemen, and it was painful to see the wretched men struggling for their lives, not knowing but that in a few moments they would sink deeper and deeper into the mud. Several houses were wrecked during the evening, and many persons received severe beatings from both mobs. A requisition was got up by the merchants and other leading inhabitants, and numerously signed, calling upon the Government to place the town under martial law.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* thus describes in some detail the aspect of Belfast on Wednesday last.

At four o'clock I was in the heart of the most disturbed district, where a search, not too soon, was being made in all the dwelling-houses for arms; and, as I stood at the corner of Durham-street, in the Pound district, principally inhabited by the disaffected Roman Catholics, I heard the word of command given to the soldiers to load with ball. Meanwhile, strong parties of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets, marched to and fro, on the work of disarmament. The bare-legged women and girls, far outnumbering the male lookers-on, stood in groups, taunting and jeering the red-coats and police. I have learned for a fact, though I have not yet had time to witness it with my own eyes, that these ragged Amazons begin as early as five o'clock in the morning to collect heavy stones, and to pile them in heaps at street corners ready for the coming fray. While I was watching the scene in Durham-street, tidings reached me of an *émeute* among the navvies at the new docks, and I lost no time in proceeding thither. I found that one party of navvies, engaged in laying the foundation of these great works, had quarrelled with another party of navvies not so employed. All the navvies, as you are aware, are Roman Catholics; and their opponents here, the ship-carpenters, are Orangemen, who have the best of it in numbers, but who are almost entirely without firearms. Taking advantage of the split in the enemy's camp, these ship-carpenters came down upon the navvies in a body this afternoon, and actually drove them over Thompson's Bank into the sea. On their first advance the ship-carpenters were so warmly received with a fire of musketry that they fled, but, rallying very soon, they made another charge upon the Catholic navvies, whom they forced over the bank into the mud, at the time the tide was rising. It was a strange spectacle: the mob of tatterdemalions, chiefly female, watching the poor wretches as they struggled, one by one, upon an adjoining bank; the Orangemen driven off at the point of the bayonet by the constabulary; and the extraneous mob, whose curiosity led them, rather suspiciously, to crowd around the armed representatives of the law. Just a little removed from the boundary of the docks, nearly half the stones of the ill-paved street had been torn up and laid in loose heaps ready for action. Fighting in the meantime had been carried on in different parts of the town. So coolly and regularly do the combatants, on one side at least, load and fire, that their execution would be terrible if their ammunition were better and their aim more skilful. Dropping shots may be expected anywhere, at any time. I was talking with a gentleman to-day, when a musket was fired, and a missile, whizzing past him, struck a wall. It was a curiously-shaped piece of lead, resembling a rude imitation of a mechanically-fitting bullet, but not more than a third the ordinary length. Another gentleman told us that he was yesterday walking in one of the least disturbed streets of the town, when a young man riding on a car raised a gun, fired, and then calmly replaced the weapon under his legs. At the house of a friend with whom I am staying, in Donegall-square, the family were at dinner yesterday, when a bullet struck the window.

On Thursday Belfast was comparatively quiet, but the determination to carry publicly to the grave the remains of M'Connell, the man shot by the police on Tuesday, caused considerable apprehension. The scene that took place on the occasion on Thursday is described by the special reporter of the *Daily Express*. About three o'clock in the afternoon it was determined to remove the deceased from "his late residence" in Sandy-row to the Knock burying-ground, a distance of three or four miles. An immense procession was accordingly formed. "It could not have been less than a mile in length, and it comprised a long line of men marching six abreast, followed by a train of cars with the more immediate friends of the deceased." Though no Orange emblems were dis-

played, yet "it was evident from the determined appearance of that vast body that, while they had no intention of giving offence, their motto was '*Nemo me impunè lacessit.*'" There must have been 5,000 or 6,000 persons in the procession, and at least twice that number assembled to see it passing. The consequence of bringing together this crowd of 15,000 or 18,000 people was that the Roman Catholics resolved to make an attack. "In a few minutes afterwards shots were fired from Hercules-place, and in quick reply a volley was fired into the air by *the armed processionists* to let their opponents know they were prepared to repel any attack." "The members of the funeral procession were with difficulty prevented from attacking their assailants"; however, they contented themselves with firing volley after volley in the air, until "a squadron of cavalry galloped to the spot, and the assaulting party fled." The processionists raised a cheer of triumph, and continued to fire volley after volley until the hearse had passed out of High-street. It is easy to understand that "the scene during its passages through these localities was frightful in the extreme."

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* passes severe strictures on the inertness of the local magistracy:—

Even then (after the mock funeral) the authorities, by a timely exhibition of vigour and determination, might have put an end to the disturbances; but their measures were ineffectual, and retaliatory outrages were committed by the Roman Catholic or "Pound" party, which brought out the abler or more determined members of the Protestant or "Sandy-row" faction, and the outbreak, which commenced in a mere spirit of mischief, quickly assumed the character of a bitter party struggle. From day to day, from hour to hour, the violence of the opposing factions has increased, and almost hourly have the forces at the disposal of the authorities been augmented until yesterday (Wednesday) morning, when the town was in a state disgraceful to a civilised country, they had under their command about 800 or 900 armed constabulary, and nearly 3,000 soldiers. With such a force it might reasonably be expected that the magistrates would be able to keep the streets clear and protect life and property. But they proved themselves lamentably incompetent, and their distribution of their forces was most injudicious. "Troops," says one account, "were stationed where there was no mob, and riot prevailed where the troops were not." The only object that seems to have been aimed at was to keep the two parties separate,—not to clear the streets, which could have been effected by a few cavalry charges made in earnest; but little effective use was made of the military, and the police, placed in most instances between the contending mobs, were employed in making harmless charges on one and the other alternately. The result of this timid method of dealing with the rioters was, as might be expected, an utter disregard of the conservators of the peace, whom they treated with the greatest derision, laughed at, and pelted with stones. Crowds of disorderly men, armed with all sorts of weapons, paraded the streets, maltreating every person, not of their own class, whom they met, without distinction of age, rank, or sex. One large body, in preparation for still more deadly conflicts, break open the gunmakers' stores, and possess themselves of firearms. At last, after life has been sacrificed, and when the hospitals are filled with the maimed and wounded victims of mob brutality, the police are permitted to fire, but with the understanding that they should only use blank cartridge. Some of them, by accident, it is presumed, load with ball, and two of the rioters are killed. The pouches of the police are immediately examined, and two men, each of whom proves to be minus a bullet, are placed under arrest. The news of this tender regard for their lives quickly circulated among the rioters, whom it emboldened to fresh outrages, and when night closed on the town it was fully expected that a series of encounters more formidable and sanguinary than any that had preceded them would take place before morning.

On Thursday there were about fifty very serious cases under treatment in the General Hospital, besides more than double that number on outdoor treatment for flesh wounds. Dr. Brown (speaking at a meeting held to deliberate on measures necessary for restoring peace) censured the timid manner in which the rioters had been dealt with.

A visit to the General Hospital (he said), would have the most salutary effect on the parties who engaged in these disturbances, if they could but be brought to see it. Three persons had been brought in that day,—one a boy, nearly dying; another a girl who was shot; and a third a countryman, who was shot in the leg. There were now about fifty persons lying in the hospital, of whom some must die, and all writhing in agony in consequence of some having given way to their violent passions. It would soon cool down the courage of any one who witnessed these scenes to see some who must die, some who will be maimed for a long time, and others who will be suffering for a long time. When he returned from England the other morning, and visited the hospital, he was literally shocked to see a sight which he thought could only have been equalled in actual warfare. He would have put down the whole riots in twenty-four hours with less force. He always felt that sparing these men was no mercy, for they did not spare each other. They should be fired into and mowed down, as they had done to each other. He felt sure there were hundreds wounded besides, about whom they knew nothing. He would not leave the meeting without expressing his disapproval of the laxity of some of the authorities. (Applause.) The firing was going on even at that moment.

On Friday there were disturbances on a small scale. About nine o'clock the mob fired upon the police, four of whom, it is said, were brought to the hospital wounded, as well as nine civilians. An unfortunate boy was shot in the abdomen. The respectable citizens held a meeting, and appointed deputations of Roman Catholics and Protestants to visit the disturbed districts, and endeavour to exact pledges from the people that they would not join in any more riots.

Saturday passed over very quietly. A few shots were heard in the disturbed districts, but beyond this nothing occurred. All the public-houses were closed at six o'clock in the evening. On Sunday the town continued quiet. It was expected that disturbances would have taken place at the funerals of the Roman Catholic party, but they passed off without any. The friends of the deceased parties only were allowed to accompany their remains. The military still stand ready for any emergency, and the police patrol the streets, preventing the assembling of any crowds.

The proceedings at Belfast naturally enough produced excitement in other towns. In Dundalk there was considerable disturbance. On Friday night, at Cork, a crowd of about 400 persons, chiefly boys, paraded the streets for several hours, seizing everything, and shouting. A large body of police dispersed them with a volley of blank cartridge.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

First B.A. Examination.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.—A. R. Abbott, private study; J. Banks, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; E. W. Beal, University College; W. S. Beaufoy, Trinity College, Cambridge; W. S. Benn, private study; T. Blackall, Highbury Training College; J. Bottomley, Owens College; W. A. Brice, private study; J. E. Buchanan, University College; A. H. F. Burder, private study; J. Burke, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; R. Cardwell, Stonyhurst College; F. J. Carey, City of London School; M. A. Carney, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; C. R. Cecil, private study; W. H. Chaplin, St. John's College, Cambridge; J. T. Clegg, Owens College; W. Cornell, King's College; T. Dallison, private study; C. J. S. Dawe, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; S. Dyson, private study; J. P. Faunthorpe, St. John's College, Battersea; W. H. Fish, University College; *C. Le N. Foster (B.Sc.), private study; F. Green, University College; W. S. Greenfield, New College; E. Harris, Jews' Free School; J. O. Harris, private study; J. W. Justican, King's College; J. Kelly, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; A. Macdonald, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; J. B. Mattock, private tuition; D. C. Moss, private study; J. F. Moulton, New Kingswood School; F. H. Murphy, Stonyhurst College; W. D. Nicol, private study; J. Petrie, private study; C. Phillips, University College; P. Ralli, King's College; T. Rayson, private study; B. Renshaw, Stonyhurst College; C. E. Roberts, private study; J. Ryan, Stonyhurst College; W. J. B. Saunders, private study; J. Smith, private study; R. D. Strong, private study; C. Stuart, private study; J. A. Swanwick, Owens College; T. G. Wilson, New College; J. Wood, private study; R. T. Wright, Owens College.

* Excluding Mathematics.

Second Division.—T. D. Anderson, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; E. Armitage, Owens College; C. Bell, Liverpool College; M. Berlyn, Jews' Free School; T. Bolam, Wesleyan College, Richmond; R. Bourne, Self-tuition; H. Brierley, Owens College; U. B. Brodribb, University College; W. T. Burgoyne, private study; J. C. Charlton, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; J. E. Cipriani, Stonyhurst College; E. Clift, private study; J. F. M. Coates, private study; J. T. Coldric, private study; C. E. Dawson, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; W. F. Dickes, private study; S. Edwards, Union Terrace School, Barnstaple; S. Edwards, private study; M. Ford, Training College, Highbury; T. B. P. Ford, Grove House School, Tottenham; T. R. Gainsford, self-tuition; W. Gibson, private study; E. W. F. Green, private tuition; A. V. Haines, King's School, Canterbury; T. T. Hodgson, private study; B. G. Jenkins, private study; E. Johnson, Spring-hill College; P. Johnson, Spring-hill College; E. Jones, private study; D. N. Jordan, Spring-hill College; A. F. Joscelyne, New College; C. H. Lake, private study; D. O. L. McKay, private study; J. Murray, private study; W. M. Nichols, private study; L. Porter, Lancashire Independent College; C. T. Poynting, Manchester New and University; J. A. Rayner, King's College; T. Rigby, Stonyhurst College; H. J. Robinson, King's College; A. Simons, Jews' Free School; J. M. Stephens, Regent's Park College; P. H. Stokoe, private study; J. Walton, Stonyhurst College; E. B. Wensley, King's College; J. M. Wigner, private study; A. Wilkes, Spring-hill College; G. Williams, New College; T. R. Wright, private study; A. Young, University College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.—First class:—J. F. Moulton, New Kingswood School (Exhibition). Second class: W. J. B. Saunders, private study; R. T. Wright, Owen's College.

Latin.—First class: B. Renshaw, Stonyhurst College (Exhibition); A. Macdonald, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; R. Cardwell, Stonyhurst College. Second class: J. Kelly, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; C. R. Cecil, private study. Third class: W. S. Beaufoy, Trinity College, Cambridge; P. Ralli, King's College; R. T. Wright, Owens College; H. Brierley, Owens College.

English.—First class: J. P. Faunthorpe, (Exhibition), St. College, Battersea; A. Wilkes, Spring-hill College. Second class: J. A. Swanwick, Owens College. Third class: J. W. Justican, King's College.

French.—C. Phillips (prize), University College; P. Ralli, King's College; F. H. Murphy, Stonyhurst College; E. Clift, private study; J. M. Cipriani, Stonyhurst College.

German.—C. Phillips (prize), University College; E. Armitage (creditable mention), Owens College; A. Young (creditable mention), University College; E. Clift, private study.

First B.Sc. Examination.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.—J. C. Brown, Aberdeen University and School of Mines; H. D. Jenkins, Owens and Private study.

Second Division.—*E. W. Claypole, B.A., private study; L. Clement, Chester College; *G. Deane, B.A., Cheshunt and private study; W. H. Exall, King's College; C. Graham, University College; A. Kisch, St. Thomas's and London Hospitals; P. Magnus, B.A., University College; R. Marshall, private study; †A. C. Maybury (Prel. Sci), Royal School of Mines; J. Noble, Battersea College; F. J. Weightman, Private study; C. R. A. Wright, Owens College.

* Excluding Mathematics. † Mathematics only.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—First class: C. R. A. Wright (Exhibition), Owens; J. C. Brown, University Aberdeen and S. of Mines. Third class: W. H. Exall, King's; C. Graham, University; A. Kisch, St. Thomas's and London Hospitals.

Bachelor of Medicine—Preliminary Scientific Examination.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.—*B. Anningson, King's College; F. C. Bennett, private study; E. W. Berridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. T. Buckle, King's College; J. P. Cheetham, Guy's Hospital; *J. R. B. Dove, London Hospital; A. P. Fiddian, private tuition; W. J. Garrett, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *W. B. Giles, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Gowers, University College; G. A. Kenyon, St. George's Hospital; A. Kisch, St. Thomas's and London Hospitals; T. R. Loy, University College; *J. McCarthy, M.A., Dublin, Dublin University; F. J. Marshall, St. Mary's Hospital; B. May, Sydenham College, Birmingham; H. Morris, B.A., Guy's Hospital; H. F. Parsons, St. Mary's Hospital; G. R. Rains, Guy's Hospital; W. A. Richards, King's College; *W. B. A. Scott, University College; *T. C. Shaw, King's College; F. Taylor, Guy's Hospital; G. A. Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. Thomas, Queen's College, Birmingham; W. K. Treves, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. Williams, St. Thomas's Hospital; C. R. A. Wright, Owen's College.

* Chemistry and Botany only.

Second Division.—E. H. Addenbrooke, General Hospital, Birmingham; *J. Bonus, University College; *H. G. Budd, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Curtis, Guy's Hospital; *S. T. Courtney, St. George's Hospital; E. B. Crowfoot, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. Greene, Guy's Hospital; F. H. Haynes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *J. James, University College; J. W. Langmore, University College; R. Leigh, Liverpool Infirmary; G. H. Maasdorp, University College; *D. M'L. Maclure (non-Matr.), Westminster Hospital; H. F. Marshall, Sydenham College, Birmingham; A. W. Read, General Hospital, Birmingham; G. Rootes, Guy's Hospital; E. H. Seccombe, King's College; F. C. Shaw, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. W. Smith, King's College; H. L. Snow, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. R. Stocker, Guy's Hospital; J. S. Wyman, General Hospital, Birmingham.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—First class: C. R. A. Wright (Exhibition), Owen's College; G. A. Kenton, St. George's Hospital. Second class: H. F. Parsons, St. Mary's Hospital; W. J. Garnett, St. Barth lomew's Hospital. Third class: W. K. Treves, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. Kisch, St. Thomas's and London Hospitals.

Biology.—First class: W. R. Gowers (Exhibition), University College; H. F. Parsons, St. Mary's Hospital.

First M.B. Examination.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division:—F. Bateman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; S. W. Bushell, Guy's Hospital; T. Cole, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. G. Howse, Guy's Hospital; J. P. Irvine, B.A., University College; F. B. Nunneley, University College; C. W. Philpott, King's College; T. C. Shaw, B.A., King's College; G. C. Taylor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. B. Welch, King's College. Second Division:—A. B. Adams, London Hospital; J. A. Ball, Guy's Hospital; M. Beck, University College; C. Berrell, King's College; O. W. Berry, Charing-cross Hospital; F. J. Buckell, University College; H. Clothier University; G. Eastes, Guy's Hospital; C. Kelly, King's College; J. Lloyd, Queen's College, Birmingham; C. J. H. Smith, University College; G. O. Spencer, University College; A. Taylor, Guy's Hospital; T. P. Warren, Guy's Hospital; J. Williams, University College.

Excluding Physiology.—First Division: Medical Schools—J. P. Hughes, University College. Second Division: H. H. Birtwell, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. A. M. Evans, University College; J. S. Ferris, King's College; R. Gooding, B.A., King's College; J. Grimes, King's College; J. W. Legg, University College; G. H. Orton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Physiology only.—First division: T. R. Glynn, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. C. Hilliard, Guy's Hospital; J. H. Hooper, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. G. Mickley, Guy's Hospital; E. F. Turner, Guy's Hospital; T. J. Woodhouse, St. Thomas's Hospital. Second division: W. H. Aldersey, Guy's Hospital; W. A. Harvey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. T. Norton, St. Mary's Hospital; C. Read, University College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Anatomy.—First class: J. P. Irvine (Exhibition and Gold Medal), University College; J. B. Welch (gold medal), King's College. Second class: F. B. Nunneley, University College; H. G. Howse, Guy's Hospital.

Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.—First class: H. G. Howse (Exhibition and gold medal), Guy's Hospital; J. P. Irvine (gold medal), University College; G. C. Tayler, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Organic Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—First Class: S. W. Bushell (Exhibition and gold medal), Guy's Hospital; C. W. Philpot (gold medal), King's College; F. B. Nunneley, University College; J. P. Irvine, University College. Third Class: T. C. Shaw, King's College.

THE HARVEST.

Home Counties.—Another splendid harvest week has passed. Up to Saturday the weather was all that could be wished, and though some slight showers fell on that day, they were scarcely (until late in the day) sufficient to interrupt the active operations of the harvest field. On Sunday morning, however, a heavy storm of thunder and lightning was experienced, lasting about two hours, accompanied by smart, and in some cases heavy, showers of rain. Hail also fell, although partially, but in one instance several fields were thickly covered with hailstones, giving an appearance as if the ground were covered with snow. These

storms, however, had passed away long before noon, when the sun again shone forth unclouded. Throughout the week harvest operations have been going forward rapidly and without interruption, and many farmers have nearly concluded their harvest. A very few days will serve to place in safety the great bulk of, if not all, the crops in this district. Reports are, as a matter of course, conflicting as to the results. From a careful examination of the reports which have reached us, we are disposed to conclude that wheat, barley, and oats are a fair average crop. Beans and peas will fall far short of a good average, both as regards quality and quantity, although in these, as in the grain crops, there is a good deal of variation according to soil and circumstances. There is, however, no doubt that both peas and beans have suffered much from the drought, and from blight, &c. The reports as to the state of the root crops and pastures are most melancholy. Whether the rain has come or will come in time to stay the spread of the mischief remains to be seen. The showers of the last two days have been most acceptable, though we fear they have been hardly sufficiently copious to do more than a temporary good.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

Yorkshire.—Acting on the plan of former years, we have been at some pains to obtain from our correspondents in Yorkshire reliable reports of the harvest prospects in their respective localities. With the exception of the root crops, which have suffered greatly from want of moisture, there seems to be no ground for despondency as regards our food prospects. Wheat appears to have generally the merit of being of good quality, and though much less abundant than last year, the yield will in most cases not fall far, if anything, short of an average produce. The reports of the barley and oat crops vary considerably. On dry lands especially both have been unfavourably affected by the long drought, but on most soils they in many cases look exceedingly well, and promise to yield a crop both excellent and abundant. In some districts, however, oats will be only a moderate crop, and short in the straw. In not a few instances turnips present a miserably thin and dwarfed appearance. The complaint against potatoes is chiefly that of smallness, the result of a long continuance of dry weather, by which the root crops generally have been stunted and retarded in growth. The parched state of the ground has also been exceedingly detrimental to the growth of the after-grass since the hay harvest.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PENAL SERVITUDE.

The Home Secretary has addressed a circular letter to the Judges, calling attention to the alterations in the law on this subject effected by the Act of last session:—

The principal change . . . . is the abolition of sentences of penal servitude of four and three years, leaving the sentence of five years as the shortest that can be passed in any case, and authorising it in those cases where only sentences of four or three years could have been passed before. This will have the effect of increasing the severity of the penal law. . . . . With the same object another very important provision is added, that a person convicted of crime punishable with penal servitude, after having been previously convicted of felony, if the judge in his discretion thinks that the punishment of penal servitude should be inflicted, shall not be so sentenced for a shorter period than seven years. It will be observed that in all these cases the alternative sentence of imprisonment is not interfered with. In that respect the law continues as it stood before the passing of the late statute."

The larger portion of the Act refers to the terms on which licences to be at large may be given and held. Instead of being granted as the reward of good conduct, they are now to be earned by industry alone, good conduct, however, being still indispensable. The maximum periods of remission for male convicts are to be as follows:—

Scale for Regulating the Discharge on Orders of Licence of Male Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Term of Sentence.	Period to be undergone in separate confinement.	Shortest period to be undergone on public works.			Maximum period to be remitted.		
Years.		Yrs.	Mo.	Wks.	Yrs.	Mo.	Wks.
5		3	2	1	1	0	3
6		3	11	1	1	3	3
7		4	8	1	1	6	3
8	Nine months in all cases.	5	5	1	1	9	3
9		6	2	1	2	0	3
10		6	11	1	2	3	3
12		8	5	1	2	9	3
14		9	11	1	3	3	3
15		10	8	1	3	6	3
20		14	5	1	4	9	3

Convicts sentenced to penal servitude for life are to be considered an exception to the rule that remission may be earned by a course of industry. With respect to the remission of the sentences of females, a different scale is to be adopted, as follows:—

Table for Regulating the Discharge on Orders of Licence of Female Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Term of Sentence.	Maximum period to be remitted.		Term of Sentence.	Maximum period to be remitted.	
Years.	Yrs.	Mo.	Years.	Yrs.	Mo.
5	1	8	10	3	4
6	2	0	12	4	0
7	2	4	14	4	8
8	2	8	15	5	0
9	3	0	20	6	8

In regard to prison dietary a moderate reduction is to be made. As to gratuities on leaving prison, the amount is to be uniform, whether the sentence has been short or long. Discharged convicts "will henceforth have no more than is considered necessary to enable them to live honestly until they can be reasonably expected to procure employment."

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The following is a copy of the despatch forwarded by the last mail to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Australian Anti-Transportation League:—

The Right Honourable E. Cardwell, M.P., Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.—Melbourne, Victoria, 24th June, 1864.—Sir,—We, the members of the Anti-Transportation League of Victoria, take the earliest opportunity, after your acceptance of office as her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to submit for your consideration the grounds upon which we object to the continuance of transportation to Australia. We, in the first place, assure you that our league is constituted for no other object than that which its name imports; that her Majesty has no subjects more loyal than its members; and that no British colony sets greater value upon the imperial connection than that of Victoria. We disclaim what is designated as the Monroe doctrine, having no desire to interfere with the number, extent, or constitution of the colonies which may be founded in Australia. We assume no interference with the institutions of any, unless morally or socially injurious to our own community, in which case, and to that extent, we believe that by no rule of law or polity can we be called upon to acquiesce in the operation of such institutions. Therefore, in interfering with respect to Western Australia, we do so only because we know from experience that the transportation system is pregnant with injury, which that colony cannot restrict within its own limits. It cannot confine the bad reputation of convictism to its own inhabitants, because the local distinctions of colonies are not understood or noticed at a distance, and all Australians will be subject to suspicion so long as Australia shall be a penal settlement. Neither can it retain the convicts within its own limits even while under sentence. We can, and will, if it be desired, furnish, upon the highest official authority, the names and particulars of individual convicts who have come from thence to this colony, and of the outrages perpetrated by several of them, whilst it is notorious that many others have eluded observation. The means of escape and transit are numerous and frequent. There is bi-monthly communication by steam between King George's Sound and the capitals of the eastern colonies, and a constant coasting trade between Perth and the eastern ports, whilst the progress of exploration and settlement in the interior is decreasing the difficulties heretofore relied upon for security against the passing of convicts overland. But even if able to retain actual prisoners, Western Australia has neither power nor allurements to induce their stay after expiry of sentence. Colonel Henderson, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude, expressed his belief that if conditional pardons were abolished, the labour market would soon become glutted—an opinion which has been repeated by a considerable number of the inhabitants in a petition which was recently tendered by them to Governor Hampton for transmission to England, proving, if proof were necessary, that the convicts are not looked upon as settlers, but as a stream requiring a constant outlet to admit of fresh arrivals, and which outlet is found in this and the neighbouring colonies, offering the inducements of gold-fields, high wages, and other attractions. These expirees may, by operation of law, be made free to go and come at their pleasure; but we object to their being liberated at our threshold. We have learned that they are utterly objectionable as colonists; that they do not become good citizens themselves, and their descendants copy their vices. In New South Wales, where the system has had time and scope for full development, gangs of armed bushrangers, some of them mere youths, set law at defiance, stop highways, insult towns and villages, maltreat and rob peaceable citizens, and are aided and protected by convict settlers or their descendants. In the capital itself, the sympathy with this class appears to be so strong, that it is most doubtful whether a conviction can be obtained against the notorious Gardiner, notwithstanding abundance of testimony to his outrages. To quote the letter of the Borowa correspondent of the *Yass Courier* (a New South Wales newspaper) of the 8th inst.:—"Bush telegraphy has arrived at such perfection in this locality at present that residents in town can lay heavy wagers and tell to a certainty the time and distance from Borowa that the mail or an individual may be stuck up. The bushrangers have been so well sheltered in this district that it may be justly designated the 'brigands' home'; and, again, we may expect General Gardiner amongst us once more, as the Darlinghurst farce (Gardiner's trial) will soon terminate." Tasmania, also, though affording less scope for lawlessness, because possessing a strong anti-convict feeling, presents frequent instances of revolting depravity amongst the convict class, and it has let loose upon us, from time to time, the perpetrators of crimes of the utmost atrocity, and of which a catalogue would be as wearisome for its length as disgusting for its particulars. At this moment, there are lying in our gaol three men, believed to be Tasmanian convicts, who are committed on the charge of attempting to rob a bank and shoot its officers, within a mile of the General Post-office of Melbourne, in the busiest street of a densely-peopled suburb, and between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of a business day. The convicts thus poured in upon us have been the principal perpetrators of crime within our limits, and a main cause of the heavy taxation which we have borne for police, gaol, and penal establishments, amounting in 1860 to 15s. per head of the population. In this way we are, in fact, taxed for the prevention and punishment of crime, by and for the support of the convicts of the mother country, although we have no representation in her Legislature nor voice in her councils. We submit these grievances to your consideration, in the confidence that you have entered upon the administration of the affairs of the colonies free to exercise a wise and enlightened discretion, and untrammelled by precedents or theories which can be shown from experience to be false or prejudicial to the harmony and prosperity of the empire. We are aware that it has been alleged that a breach of faith would be committed against Western Australia if transportation thither were discontinued; but a reference to the Speech of her Majesty's Ministers in 1853, and the evidence of Colone Henderson before the Royal Commission of last year, will prove that such is not the case, and that, on the contrary, the continuance of transportation would be a breach of faith towards the Eastern colonies. We beg to draw your attention to the very small number of non-convict inhabitants of Western Australia, and to the fact that they are far from unanimous as to the advantages of transportation; but we submit that whatever may be the real or supposed pecuniary benefits to Western Australia, they are unworthy of being set in comparison with the incalculable social and moral evils which result from the rearing of a felon community. We again cite New South Wales as an example, and we earnestly appeal to you to put an end at once to a system which can produce no other results, and which, under any circumstances, must be abandoned at no distant day.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed on behalf of the members of the League),
Wm. C. Haines, Chairman.
E. G. Fitzgibbon, Hon. Sec.

FACTORY REPORTS.

(From the *Times.*)

The reports of the Factory Inspectors for another half-year state that the cotton-mills most employed are those in which Surat cotton can be best adapted in the yarns and cloths manufactured—that is, where coarse or heavy goods are the staple. Complaints are occasionally made of scarcity of hands, but one cause is the low rate of wages earned from inferior cotton, and the migration from one mill to another where superior qualities are used. One of the inspectors, Mr. Baker, calculates that, between the beginning of January and end of May, the average employment per week rose from two days and two hours to three days and seven hours. But he is told that there is, unfortunately, a circumstance which may prevent his estimates being accepted with entire confidence. When cotton is high in price, a spinner of ordinary yarns will raise his counts, and make his cloth the usual weight by the addition of more size. It is said that as much as fifty per cent. is sometimes added; and a manufacturer may boast of getting rich by selling cloth for less money per pound than he pays for the mere yarn of which it is composed. With regard to the silk trade, it is reported to be in a very depressed state. France, losing her American market, floods this country with her silk manufactures. Steam-power has, in many instances, given place to hand-power, that is, to machinery turned by little boys the day through—boys whom the law does not protect, because theirs is simply hand-labour; but it is so severe as almost to amount to cruelty. When the fashion of wearing ribbons returns, Coventry will not be behind any competitor. Three new trades appear to have become established there, and seem likely to do well. They are the weaving of frillings, of worsted goods similar to the Bradford trade, and of elastics. For the former the city is indebted to the public spirit of the Messrs. Cash, and for the latter to the indefatigable energy of Lord Leigh and the enterprise of Mr. Franklin, jun. Mr. Baker notices also a successful attempt at weaving coloured silk figures in coburgs without any waste of material. As for the flax trade, every spindle and loom is working full time. It is said that 300,000 acres were sown in Ireland. New mills are springing up there, and the number of looms for linen power-loom weaving has increased 125 per cent. in five years. In England, on the other hand, the flax spindles have decreased largely, and we have imported the flax we could have grown. A new process of retting in a few days in the most costless manner, and without offence to the neighbourhood, is spoken of. Mr. Redgrave, inspector, doubts the wisdom of families of cotton operatives emigrating to Dundee in consequence of any demand for labour in the jute trade. In that trade only a small number of the younger members of a family can be employed, and the material is very different from cotton. The state of trade is very remarkable. Cotton, that used to be thought dear at 8d., is now 28d., and advancing, and the consumption is increasing. Wool, that was 21d. per lb. four years ago, is now 31d. on the sheep's back, and yet every spindle is in full work. Flax, which in 1860 averaged 62*l.* per ton, finds now a ready market at 73*l.*, and the trade was never more profitable nor more healthy. Linen, which had become a luxury in consequence of its price, is once more becoming an article of universal and preferable consumption. Silk, for which we used to depend greatly upon China, now comes from Japan in considerable quantities, and the manipulation is such as to render it equal to that which we are accustomed to receive from Italy.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The quarterly return just issued by the Registrar-General comprises the births and deaths registered in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1864; and the marriages in 12,670 churches and chapels, about 5,022 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter ended March 31. The marriages in the March quarter numbered 37,948. The acceleration of the marriage rate attained in that period appears by comparing the corresponding quarters in 1861-64, in which, using round numbers and a thousand as the unit, the figures ran thus: 33, 34, 35, and 38. There was a decided decrease in Devonshire and Cornwall. The marriage rate assumed great activity in Yorkshire.

In Bradford marriages rose to 499 from 431 and 460 in two previous winter quarters; in Leeds to 496 from 347 and 374; in Sheffield to 506 from 385 and 399. In Newcastle-on-Tyne they were in the three quarters successively 387, 407, and 443; in Merthyr Tydfil, 173, 189, and 257; in Swansea, 96, 106, and 127. The marriage rate in England and Wales (persons married to population) was 1·472 per cent. against an average of 1·379. The birth-rate in the spring quarter (ending 30th June) was 3·647 per cent. per annum, against an average of 3·611. The excess, which is not great, is due almost wholly to the returns of Yorkshire, the northern counties, and Wales. In the eastern counties and the south-western, to which population is not drawn by a power of attraction equal to that which the great mining districts supply, the birth-rate was not as high as it had been in the two previous corresponding quarters. The total number of births was 188,641. This is less by about a thousand than the number in the same quarter of 1863. In London 25,000 children were born. In the counties of the cotton manufacture, Lancashire and Cheshire, where about 30,000 were born, the birth-rate was higher. During the last quarter there was an excess in the number of births amounting to 71,742, which represents the natural increase of population. Immigration of unknown amount would modify the effect of immigration; but the return of the Emigration Commissioners shows that nearly 20,000 persons of English origin left their native shores for distant settlements in the quarter that ended the 30th of June. Out of that number nearly 12,000 went to the United States, and 5,000 to the Australian Colonies. The number of emigrants of all nationalities was 86,783, of whom about 66,000, chiefly Irish, were bound to the United States. The emigration to that part of America has not before been so great in the June quarter since 1854. Almost nine-tenths of the Irish emigrants left for the United States. The tables of pauperism exhibit a decline. The deaths which were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30 amounted to 116,899. This number is above the average of the deaths in the months of April, May, and June; but it is less than the number of the deaths which were registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and less by 26,131 than the deaths in the three first fatal winter months of this year. Then 1,572 deaths were registered daily; in the present quarter the daily deaths have been 1,284. The mortality has been at the rate of 2·260 in 100 living, or .073 above the average of the spring quarters of the previous ten years. The mortality of the town populations has been at the rate of 2·369, and of the country populations 2·110 per cent.; thus the towns lost 18,392 lives, and the country 10,000 lives, in excess of the deaths which would have been registered had the mortality been at the rate prevailing in the least unhealthy districts of England and Wales. Dividing England and Wales into eleven great divisions, their prevailing mortality is found to differ. The country south of the Thames is the healthiest, and in general the deaths do not exceed 20 in 1,000. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire constitute the south-eastern division, where the mortality has been below its ordinary favourable average, for the annual rate prevailing in the quarter did not exceed 19·41 per thousand. Yet in some districts of Kent the deaths exceded those in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years. This was the case in Bromley, Dartford, Tunbridge, East Ashford, Eastry, and Dover. Scarlatina prevailed in Maidstone. Hampshire and Berkshire were healthy. Nearly all the English watering places are on good sites, and have many advantages over those abroad, and there can be no doubt that ultimately England will be the resort of foreigners who are in search of health when we find a mortality rate per 1,000 so low as 15 in the Isle of Wight, 16 in Newton Abbot, including Torquay, 17 in Cheltenham, 17 in Eastbourne, 18 in Worthing, 18 in Barnstaple, including Ilfracombe, 18 in Mutford, including Lowestoft.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

A special report has been received from Inspector Tanner, the chief of the detective police at Scotland-yard, London, stating that he had safely arrived by the City of Manchester steamer at New York, in company with Sergeant Clark, also of the detective police, and the two witnesses who went out for the purpose of identifying the supposed murderer, Müller. Chief Inspector Tanner, upon his arrival at New York, put himself in communication with the Government and police authorities, and received from them every possible assistance. The most complete arrangements have been made to effect Müller's capture upon the arrival of the Victoria, a special steam vessel being kept in readiness, with steam up night and day, to start the moment the Victoria is sighted, in order that the pilot boat may be anticipated, lest by any mischance information should reach Müller that the officers of justice are on his track—it being feared that he might in desperation seek by suicide to evade justice. As a proof that the police took their measures with well-grounded confidence, we further learn from Inspector Tanner's report that Inspector Kerrissey, who followed with the second warrant in the City of Cork steamer, had arrived out safely.

On Monday, Mr. Humphreys, the coroner, resumed, at the Vestry Hall, Hackney, the inquiry into the death of Mr. Thomas Briggs. The pilot, named Hamilton, who conveyed Müller's letter from the ship, was called. He said he went with the ship the Victoria as far as Bognor, and brought about twenty-six letters ashore, all of which he posted at Worthing. One was given him by a passenger who appeared to be a German. He did not know how it was addressed. The photograph of Müller was shown to the witness, but he could not identify it. Much evidence was given in reference to the chains and the hat which Müller wore, and which was evidently that of the murdered Mr. Briggs. As the police and others are to be examined, the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday, the 8th of September.

PAPER SHIPS AND PAPER GUNS.

The *Observer* describes a new preparation of paper of a remarkable character. The uses to which this new kind of paper may be applied were explained on Saturday at the Phœnix Works, Battersea:—

There were tubes made of paper which had been tested in the most satisfactory manner as rocket tubes. Being made of paper they are of course very much lighter than the ordinary iron tubes, and they stand the test of rocket-firing equally as well as those of metal. Not less remarkable were the thick slabs and boards made of paper. These boards of one inch in thickness, had been tested by bullet and ball, and the result showed that their power of resistance was equal to ten inches of solid oak. The bullet, which had passed so far through the paper board as to cause a projecting surface at the rear, would have gone clean through the oak, fracturing and tearing it in all directions; while in the paper board the perforation made was a small, clean, round hole. These paper boards are admirably adapted for the sides of ships; their specific gravity is somewhat less than that of oak, and they are easily fixed to the framework of vessels. They have, however, this additional advantage over timber, that they do not require copper-sheathing to prevent fouling, they are non-absorbent, and neither animal or vegetable life flourishes upon their surface, as is the case with timber or iron. They have also this further advantage, that they are incombustible. No amount of heat will set them in a blaze. The application of great heat will produce combustion in the immediate neighbourhood of the flame, but anything like ordinary burning is quite out of the question. In addition, however, to all these good qualities, paper has positively the advantage over timber and iron in the matter of cost. M. Szerlemy, the inventor, well-known for the successful manner in which he has arrested the decay of certain portions of the exterior of the Houses of Parliament, has discovered a fibre which grows in the southern portions of Germany, and which may be converted into a rough kind of paper at a cost so trifling as to enable him to compete with the builder of timber and iron ships. Not content, however, with forming the sides of ships of paper, the inventor is now engaged in the construction of light field pieces, specially adapted for mountain warfare, and these, judging from results already obtained by experiments with paper tubes, will be found to answer the purpose admirably. Tubes have already been formed of this prepared paper, and they have stood the test against iron in the most satisfactory manner. So far as we are enabled to ascertain the process of manufacture, it consists in lapping sheets or rolls of paper moistened with a solution, of which zopissa is the principal ingredient, one over the other, until the requisite degree of thickness or strength is attained, and exposing the material for a short time until it becomes thoroughly hardened. This zopissa is of the nature of a gum, and is found in considerable quantities in Egypt. It has the peculiarity of giving extraordinary hardness to any surface upon which it is placed, and it was very extensively used in the preparation employed for preserving the stone in the exterior of the House of Commons. It has also been used for the exterior of the Bank of England, the interior of the dome of St. Paul's, on which Mr. Penrose has painted his frescoes, and it has just been applied with extraordinary success to the arches of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at the Elephant and Castle station, which have lately suffered considerably from damp, and the infiltration of water from the roadway. There appears to be no limit to the application of this useful material. In addition to the preservation of paper, linen, stone, brick, plaster, and other material, another most useful application of the advantage was shown in the perfection of a material resembling flock paper, and suitable for carpets, which can be prepared of any colour and with endless variety of pattern. A slight alteration in the mode of treatment converts canvas into a description of oilcloth which will stand any amount of wear, as may be seen from some pieces which have been for several months laid down in the workshop at Battersea. Tho materials of a house are now in course of construction, for the purpose of showing the adaptability of paper boards to the construction of emigrants' houses, temporary churches, and barracks. Already large quantities of a material known as "Panonia," or leather cloth, is manufactured by the use of this extraordinary substance, and made up into boots and shoes, which rival in their durable qualities the best kinds of leather, and it is equally valuable for preserving stone, brick, works in plaster, or any similar substance.

Waterspout at Brighton.—On Sunday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, the town of Brighton was visited with a severe thunderstorm, during which a most distinct waterspout was visible at sea. The storm came over from the westward with an intense blackness of cloud, thunder having been heard for about half-an-hour previously. It reached the east side of the town about half-past nine, and burst with terrific fury almost instantaneously. A few minutes before this took place a dark blue waterspout was distinctly visible about two miles out at sea, which rapidly rose from the water like a thick cloud of smoke from a chimney, and joined the dark clouds above. There seemed to be several other smaller connections with the sea, but by this time the atmosphere became so thick and dark that the separation of the clouds and sea was not discernible. The downfall of hail was something terrific, the streets being quickly covered with large pieces of ice. One person picked up one as large as a sparrow's egg.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen gave an entertainment on Wednesday afternoon to the boys and girls of the Whippingham Schools, in the new schoolhouse. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at the schoolhouse at half-past five o'clock, and was received by the Rev. G. Prothero, rector of Whippingham. Princess Victoria of Hesse was also present. The children immediately sat down to tea, after which they proceeded to a neighbouring field, where games and races took place, the commencement of which was witnessed by the Queen and Royal family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are still at Abergeldie. The former is chiefly occupied in shooting on the moors. One day last week the Prince shot twenty-five brace; the Duke of Cambridge, thirty-three; and Lord Hamilton and Colonel Curzon, who shot in company, bagged sixty-eight brace, two snipes, and one hare. The Princess enjoys her usual walks and drives. The stay of the Prince and Princess will only extend over three weeks, at the end of which period they are to leave for Denmark. On Friday the Prince of Wales gave a ball, at which were present many of the tenantry on the estate of Balmoral and Abergeldie. The dancing was kept up with strathspey, reel, contra dance, and jigs, &c., until a late hour in the morning, the Prince and Princess, as also the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the other members of the royal party, joining heartily in the enjoyments of the evening. The Prince mingled freely among the company, and danced frequently with his own servants, choosing his partners from amongst them.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is expected at Windsor Castle on Friday or Saturday next on a visit to her Majesty.

The colossal statue of the late Prince Consort was on Tuesday morning placed upon the pedestal at the foot of the North Inch, Perth, without having sustained the slightest injury.

The Channel Fleet has received orders to proceed to Leith by the 1st September, and to escort the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark. It was originally intended that the fleet should proceed by way of Liverpool, and round the north of Scotland. It has, however, been found more convenient to proceed first to Portsmouth, from Portland, and so round by the north coast.

A further correspondence on the Danish question has been published. It consists of extracts from despatches addressed by the Danish Ambassador in London to the Danish Ambassador in Paris, and also by the latter to the former. The contents are unimportant, and are only rendered interesting by disclosing the result of the various interviews with Earl Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and by giving expression to the opinions of the writers on the conduct and policy of the English and French Governments, and on the effect of the alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the relations existing between the two Western Powers.

It is stated that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle is already feeling the benefit of his native forest air, and is progressing towards convalescence.

It is rumoured that Lord Brougham intends to publish his opinion on the Yelverton case, which he was unable to deliver.

The *Times* states that the Ordnance Select Committee have reported "most favourably" on the merits of "Big Will"—the Armstrong 600-pounder—and that the War-office authorities have decided to order four more of those guns for delivery this year.

The intention of the Horse Guards to make the Military Train a non-purchase corps has been officially announced to the commandant. The vested interests of the present officers will be preserved.

Mr. Justice Williams continues seriously ill at Exeter.

The Lord Chancellor has returned to his seat, Hackwood-park, near Basingstoke, from a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

The Earl and Countess Russell are entertaining company at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.

The Duke of Somerset and the junior Lords of the Admiralty are expected to return to the Admiralty on Thursday, from a tour of inspection.

Crimes and Casualties.

A farmer named Michael Lynch was shot dead within a few yards of his own house, near Bantry, Ireland, on Monday night week. The supposed murderer is a man named Jack Harrington, who was some time ago imprisoned at the prosecution of Lynch. The suspected man is in custody.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a woman who committed suicide on the Great Northern Railway. She placed herself deliberately on the rails, so that the guard-iron of the engine hurled her on to the embankment and ripped open her back. It appeared that the mind of the unfortunate creature had given way under the influence of drunkenness, and the jury therefore returned for their verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

A young gentleman of London, Mr. John Leisler, was out shooting with a friend in Llandudno Bay. He shot at a gull which was hovering near the Orme's Head. The bird was struck by the shot, and fell upon the face of the rock, at a considerable height from the shore. Mr. Leisler landed, scaled the rock, and secured the bird, which he threw down to his

friend. In descending he caught hold of a tuft of grass which was growing from the rock. The hold was insecure and treacherous: the grass gave way, and the unfortunate young man fell from a terrible height to the ground. He gasped, and died directly in the arms of his friend.

Miss Grove (daughter of Mr. Grove, barrister) has been drowned while bathing in Lochawe. The painful catastrophe was witnessed from the shore by the poor girl's mother and sister. It is supposed that cramp, or some attack of a like nature, must have been the cause of the melancholy accident. Miss Grove was twenty years of age, and was about to be married.

A tradesman of Newcastle was drowned the other day at Tynemouth, in presence of his wife and mother. In common with some others, and against the advice of the machine men, he would venture out into the dangerous surf, was turned over and over, and finally drawn into the sea beyond help. His wife fainted at the sight.

Mr. Collins, a large butcher of Maiden-lane, has died through accidental inoculation from the virus or poison communicated by handling diseased foreign cattle, which of late have been frequently imported into this country, and found their way into the Islington cattle-market. The poison was received through a cut finger. The appearances on different parts of the body were of a very peculiar and marked character, assuming the form of black patches of dark fluid, the pain being most poignant, accompanied by delirium. Mr. Collins was a very healthy and robust man, of abstemious habits, and at the time of his death was only 41 years of age.

Two young men, one from Manchester, a second from Burnley, have been drowned while bathing off Blackpool. The former might have been saved, but for the gross negligence of people about, one of whom heard the cries of the deceased, but did not go to his help, because he had "lost his nerve and was frightened, and would have dirtied his trousers if he had done so."

Law, Assize, and Police.

The Street Music Act. — A young Italian was brought up at Bow-street on Friday on a charge of violating Mr. Bass's Act. It appeared that the defendant was playing in front of a house in Torrington-square, in which a lady was lying dangerously ill, and that, although he was addressed in the Italian language, he refused to go away. The magistrate said that this was clearly a case for the infliction of a penalty, but before giving judgment he would endeavour to secure the attendance of the offender's employer.

The North London Railway Explosion.—The inquest on the fireman Davis, who was killed by the explosion of the locomotive at the Camden-road station, was opened on Friday. The driver of the engine, who, it will be remembered, had such a narrow escape, gave his evidence, as well as some other persons; but little was elicited as to the cause beyond what was before known. It appears the engine had been for nine years in constant use. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight to allow time to the Government inspector to examine the condition of the shattered engine.

The Murder near Rotherham.—At Leeds Assizes, on Wednesday, James Sargisson, aged twenty, labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Cooper, at Laughton-en-the-Morthen, near Rotherham, on the 9th of April last. At the conclusion of the trial the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form. The prisoner, who had long laboured to suppress his agitation, gave way as the sentence was being pronounced, and leaning his head upon his hands, which rested upon the rail of the dock, sobbed aloud. He was removed from the bar still sobbing, and protesting that he was as innocent as a child unborn. It was stated that the prisoner made a desperate attempt to escape the evening previous to the trial, and knocked down with a brickbat one of two warders who were pursuing him, but was seized and overpowered by the other.

Acquittal on the Ground of Insanity. — The wife of a labouring man, Mary Ann Dyson, was tried at the Leeds Assizes, on Wednesday, for murdering her two children. It was shown that the poor woman laboured under mental derangement, and the jury consequently acquitted her on the ground of insanity. She was ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Curious Breach of Promise Trial.—At the assizes at Leeds, on Saturday last, a widower named William Lister came into court with a claim of 1,000*l.* damages for breach of promise of marriage against a widow lady named Wray, possessed of a fortune of 4,500*l.* The case excited a great deal of interest, the plaintiff and defendant both being residents of that town. It was soon disposed of; it may be said to have been literally laughed out of court, and the jury, though finding a verdict for the plaintiff, fixed the damages at the nominal sum of one farthing! The lady has already had three husbands. She is seventy years of age, and the plaintiff in the action is fifty-eight.

Violence of a Prisoner in the Dock.—George Rose, 19, labourer, and Martha Jameson, 19, spinster, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court last week for a robbery with violence on Robert Law, and stealing from him a watch. The jury found them both Guilty, and it was then proved that the male prisoner had within the last five years been eleven times convicted. Mr. Justice Byles sentenced the prisoner Rose to seven years' penal servitude. No sooner had the learned judge pronounced sentence than the prisoner took off one of his boots, a very heavily nailed one, and flung it from the dock, at the head of the officer against him, and who was standing at the time at the door of the jury box. Fortunately it missed him, but struck the panel close behind his head, and the iron heel made a deep indentation in it. The female prisoner, who screamed violently whilst his lordship was passing sentence, was ordered to be kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

Child Murder.—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Mary Blake was tried for the manslaughter of her child, Sarah Blake. This was the case which attracted much attention a short time ago, when the prisoner's six children were found locked up in the room of a house in Clerkenwell, and in a state of great wretchedness. A verdict of Guilty was returned, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 107 during the week.

A Fire of Extraordinary Magnitude has been raging during the past week in the neighbourhood of Farnham. The entire district known as Woolmer Forest has been a-blaze, the flames spreading rapidly far and near, and destroying everything in their path. The magnitude of the conflagration was scarcely appreciated before Friday, and then detachments from the forces at Aldershot were sent out to endeavour to stay its course. They succeeded in confining it within certain limits by digging broad trenches, across which the flames could not reach. The damage is immense, the property destroyed belonging chiefly to the Government.

The Late Duke of Bedford.—The ceremony of uncovering the memorial statue erected in the Abbey-yard, Tavistock, to the late Duke of Bedford, took place on Wednesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The statue, executed by Mr. Stephens, is of bronze, on a circular pedestal of granite. The material, from the base to the summit, has been produced upon the late duke's property. The pedestal is seven feet in height, and the figure seven feet. It represents the late duke in his robes, and is a most faithful representation of the departed peer, and has given great satisfaction to the members of the Bedford family. The pedestal bears the words, "In honour of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford. Erected by public subscription."

Industrial Exhibitions by the Working Classes.—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Amwell-street Schoolrooms, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of promoting an industrial exhibition similar to that held last winter in Lambeth, for the large and important industrial district comprised in that portion of North London covered by Clerkenwell, Islington, St. Luke's, Hoxton, Holborn, and St. Pancras. Mr. Thomas Winkworth, member of the Society of Arts, occupied the chair. Explanations of the details of the proposed exhibition were given by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Watts, by Mr. Harvey, and other gentlemen. The exhibition is to be held in October, in the Islington Agricultural Hall, and the exhibitors are to be working men and women and small masters. Resolutions approving the exhibition were agreed to.

A Cruel Sight for Sixpence.—Anyone who has a taste for cruelty, or would like to see a woman in a state of prolonged suffering, may indulge his fancy for sixpence by looking in at the Alhambra, Leicester-square, where for that small sum he may behold Margaret Douglas, the Australian *pedestrienne*, in the act of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours. . . The feat . . commenced at a quarter to nine on the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd of August, and will not close until the 12th of September. . . The celebrated Captain Barclay never recovered from a similar feat, but died prematurely in consequence; conceive, then, what the effect of such exertion must be on the finer and feebler organisation of a woman. We say this on the assumption that the exploit is really performed, of which, however, we have no solid guarantee. If it be not performed, the public are hoaxed with a show of cruelty which is not really inflicted.—*London Review.*

Respite of the Murderer Allen.—A communication has been received at the Somerset county gaol at Taunton from Sir George Grey, respiting, during her Majesty's pleasure, the prisoner John Allen, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife at Hatch Beauchamp, on the 4th of May last. The respite appears to have been the spontaneous act of the Government, inasmuch as although a memorial, signed by upwards of 500 of the clergy, gentry, and principal inhabitants of Taunton and neighbourhood, had been forwarded to London on Saturday, it could not have been presented at the time that the respite was despatched. The receipt of the respite was immediately communicated to Allen by Mr. Oakley, the governor, and so real was the revulsion of feeling occasioned by the announcement—Allen being fully persuaded that his days were numbered—that he appeared quite stunned, and fainted away. He was removed to the hospital, and now remains under the care of the surgeons.

The Inner Circle System of Railways.—The inner circle system of railways will have stations at the following important centres of traffic, viz.:—1. Edgware-road; 2. Baker-street, New-road; 3. Portland-road; 4. Gower-street (near Euston-square station of the North-Western Railway); 5. King's-cross and Great Northern Railway; 6. Farringdon-road, and connection with London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; 7. Smithfield New Market and Aldersgate-street; 8. Finsbury-pavement and Moorgate-street; 9. Bishopsgate-street and Liverpool-street station of the North London Railway; 10. Aldgate and Whitechapel; 11. Fenchurch-street station and Trinity-square, Tower-hill; 12. New Cannon-street station of the Charing-cross railway-bridge; 13. Blackfriars-bridge; 14. Norfolk-street, Thames embankment; 15. Near Charing-cross Railway; 16. Westminster-bridge and Houses of Parliament; 17. Victoria Railway station, Pimlico; 18. Sloane-square; 19. Kensington Museum; 20. Gardens of the Horticultural Society; 21. High-street, Kensington; 22. High-street, Notting-hill; 23. Queen's-road, Bayswater; 24. Opposite the hotel of the Great Western Railway; the rail continuing thence to the station in Edgware-road, embracing in the whole twenty-four stations, each commanding the most populous and convenient centre of its particular locality. The advantage intended to be gained by the adoption of a continuous circuit of locomotive transit in both directions will be found to be very great, particularly as no interruptions can occur, for there will be no junctions made for the admission of trains belonging to any other system of railway traffic. The two trains which form this, "The Metropolitan Inner Circle System," will commence early in the morning, traversing their course in opposite directions until late at night, each station throughout the circle being called at *en route* at a three minutes' interval throughout the very long day, from about five o'clock in the morning until twelve at night. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the sites appointed for the stations will be enabled thoroughly to comprehend the great value of such a complete, well-considered, and well-defined system as that which has received the approval of the various committees, and is now stamped with the royal assent, its manifest excellence supporting it through all the very influential and highly-expensive opposition which was brought to bear against it, and notwithstanding all its numerous opponents have urged against it, it will, no doubt, be found to be, with certain modifications, the best and safest plan that could have been adopted for the daily and hourly conveyance of the pleasure-seeking, business-following masses, who are so incessantly changing their locality of operation with the banks, the exchange, the markets, the Post-office, the public offices, the houses of legislature, the galleries of art, in fact all places of public-resort.—*City Press.*

The Working Classes and the Franchise.—A movement is about to be inaugurated in connection with the skilled workmen of the United Kingdom, which, if carried out as is proposed, cannot fail in having an important bearing on any future agitation for the extension of the franchise. About eighteen months since, several of the leading men connected with the trades' societies of the metropolis organised themselves into a body called the "Trades' Political Union," for the purpose of promoting the principles of manhood suffrage and the ballot, and appointed a council to conduct the business. This council, after mature deliberation, and acting under the advice of several influential friends of Parliamentary reform both in and out of Parliament, resolved that all active operations should be suspended until a more favourable opportunity. The council lately held a meeting, and being of opinion that this favourable opportunity had now arrived, consequent on the prominence given to the question of the suffrage by the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved at once to commence a movement for creating a powerful organisation in favour of manhood suffrage. Their programme, which is nearly ready, is understood to be as follows:—They propose, in the first place, to convene, each separately, a meeting of the members of every trade in the metropolis, at which meeting a delegate or delegates will be chosen to act as the representatives of the trade in the council. This council will then call district meetings throughout the metropolis, and, towards the close of the current year, an aggregate meeting in the Agricultural Hall, for the purpose of agreeing to resolutions and adopting petitions to Parliament in favour of a residential manhood suffrage. To insure these meetings being composed only of members of the trades, the admissions will be by tickets to be obtained only of the council, or of the committee and officers of the respective trades. The council will also place itself in communication with the various trades throughout the kingdom, with the object of forming a similar organisation in all the principal cities and towns, and just previous to or upon the opening of the next session of Parliament a conference of trades' delegates from all parts of the kingdom will be held in London to take charge of the petitions, to wait upon members of the Government, and upon members of Parliament, to enforce upon them the necessity of conceding the demands of the working classes, &c., &c. It is also intended that, wherever practicable, the influence of the organisation should be brought to bear at the next general election against the election or re-election of any candidate; to whatever party he may belong, who will not pledge himself to promote the principle of manhood suffrage and the ballot. The Council of the Trades' Political Union, while making a residential manhood suffrage the bases of its operations, will not oppose any instalment of reform that may be brought into Parliament, and will be prepared to co-operate with any body of men associated to procure an extension of the franchise. A large and influential association of gentlemen, comprising members of Parliament, professional men, and middle-class reformers, is now being organised to co-operate with the Trades' Political Union. The first trade meeting will be called in a few days, and these meetings will be followed up until the whole of the London trades have met. The promoters of the movement are sanguine that this organisation will become one of the most successful political associations ever formed in this country, and anticipate great results from its working.—*Morning Star.*

A Signora Garibaldi, niece of the Liberator (says the *Reader*), is about to make her first appearance before English audiences as a singer.

Literature.

"THOUGHTS FROM A GIRL'S LIFE."*

Such is the title of a volume of verse, of which its author says that it is "the true expression of "the thoughts and feelings of a girl's life, given "as such specially to other girls." It is a very genuine and delightful little book — deeply thoughtful, sweetly musical, full of heart, and bathed in a cheerful piety. But the contents do not strike us as having any particular marks of girlhood,—of an origin in the affections or experiences of a child-woman. Rather they seem to be the fruits of such culture as may be gained even by the comparatively young from association with the educated, wise, and pious; ripened in the quiet of meditation, under the glow of strong natural feeling. There is seeming maturity of power even where the thought expressed is incomplete; and wide range of knowledge, sympathy, and what is evidently living experience, such as can hardly belong to mere girlhood. That word calls up "the roses of six-"teen" or "the delicate fruit-tree's blossom-"ing": but surely there is mellow, pulpy fruit —surely *not*

"The hue for which we curious seek
Within the breast of the young white rose,"

in the following stanzas:—

TRUTH.

"Even in our wildest dreaming
Lies the truth our daylight knew,
And full oft the falsest seeming
Is the shadow of the true;
Jarring notes sweet tunes confusing,
Truest words by error crossed,
We must answer for the choosing,
Losers we if aught be lost.

"Cowards if we turn and falter,
Losing ore because of dross,
We have nothing for God's altar,
But our own the greater loss;
We must dig, all else unheeding,
Gold is gold from any mine,
Gold that all the world is needing,
We must cleanse it, we refine."

We leave the piece unfinished,—but there are others of like tone of experience, and we quote again.

THOUGHTS.

"My thoughts, in silence and alone,
Fronted the mystery unknown,
The meaning of our life;
The curse upon its poverty,
The wealth that brings satiety,
Dull peace, and barren strife.

"Base aims achieved, high aims that fail,
Evil that doth o'er good prevail,
Good lost that might have been;
The narrow path we dare to tread,
With all the infinite outspread,
And all that could be, seen.

"The unsolved problems that we touch
At every word, not pondered much,
Because they lie so near;
The path unknown that we must tread,
The awful mystery of the dead,
That rounds life's wondrous sphere.

"The light behind the veil unseen,
Our only clue what once hath been,—
Dark seems life's mystery;
I cannot know, I dare not guess,
The greater is not in the less
Nor God's high will in me."

Again we leave the poem incomplete. These are thoughts that do not belong to ordinary girlhood,—that should hardly so early possess the intellect and heart,—that would generally indicate an unhealthy tendency of mind. But there are some persons whose faculties have such keen edge, that, in the simplest questionings and ponderings of youth, they cut down deeper than others: and there are some whose childhood's surroundings and first growths have involved a participation by sympathy of the movements of developed mind, and of the faith and feeling of hearts well-exercised in life's duty and endurance. Then such broodings and searchings into "unsolved problems" and "the mystery un-"known" may become the necessity of youth, and it may be impossible to get beyond the shadows that realities unseen as yet cast on the pathway. Even then, our sense of such youthful life would be, that it is not according to the ideal, that it is not to be desired. Some tinge of such feeling as to Miss Fletcher's work—supposing it to be really the thought of girlhood expressed in girlhood—we should hardly succeed in purging from our judgment of its merits, were it not that the joyous, hopeful, healthful religious feeling that pervades it, makes us aware that much which, both as to theme and meditation, we might have read with only admiring regret, must have been seen first of all in the light of a faith that has been a revealing, and realised under a childlike obedience that has been an interpretation, of things forecast in the early reasoning and feeling of a sensitive and rich nature. And so we will add the stanzas that complete the last extract we made:—

"O Thou, the Infinite, Allwise,
Solve Thou for me these mysteries,
Or teach me wiser thought;
I cannot see, but Thou art light;
I err, but Thou canst guide me right,—
By Thee I would be taught.

"Incomprehensible Thy love,
All flights of our weak thought above,
So, too, Thy life is high;
Make Thou our life a part of Thine,
Till, in its unity divine,
To Thee we live or die.

"Content to go where Thou dost choose,
To be what Thou dost need to use,
To follow or be still,
And learn the infinite content
Of one whose yielded heart is bent
Unto Thy loving will."

We observe that Miss Fletcher speaks of "a "few years back, when we were here as chil-"dren," and of "days for ever past, our child-"hood years ago": yet "these utterances of "*to-day*," which are "specially offered to "girls," are said to have been "written on the "level on which those stand" whom they seek "to reach and to help": while, further, the hope is expressed that "the deepening years of "life to come may teach a fuller and higher "tone." Our readers now know all that we ourselves know of the author's personality, and must make of it what they can.

Miss Fletcher has, apparently, no great endowment of imagination or passion. She says of herself:—

"No poet I among Earth's crowned ones sitting,—
I love, and I am loved, and so I sing":

—but she has intellect, and the gift of song; and takes a gentle but intimate hold on our hearts, as she weds her meditations to music. She observes accurately and lovingly the features of natural beauty; and is peculiarly happy in representing Nature's reflection to the mind of the moods of feeling of the human heart. There is an exquisite tenderness in the two or three poems that have facts for their material, and living memories and personal affections for their inspiration. Whether Miss Fletcher could come as near our hearts, or could put forth any more commanding power of intellect, in the poetic treatment of a definite subject, it is not easy to judge from these natural songs of the inner life of a cultivated girl.

"The Children's Future" has, perhaps more than most of the poems in this volume, its noticeably weak places; yet it supplies us with a passage (and there are others equal to it) which at once speaks for itself:—

"Half a mile beyond the village
Stands the church,—its arches wide
And deep porch had been the glory
Once of all the country side.
But the storms of many a winter,
And the long years' slow decay,
Laid its tower and walls in ruins,
Crumbled down its columns gray.

"Just the nave remains unaltered,
Small it is, and somewhat bare,
But it seems not so on Sundays
When the people gather there.
Whilst at every window peeping
Trails of glossy ivy swing,
And the slanting sunshine enters,
And the village children sing.

"Green the mounds are in the graveyard,
With the ivied ruin near,
In the spring the violets grow there,
And the daisies all the year.
There they laid the little maiden,
Underneath the quiet sod;
Dust to dust beneath the daisies,
Soul to soul before her God.

"Pure and safe, at home and happy,
Ere she felt the world grow cold,
Ere she knew she wandered helpless,
Sheltered in the Shepherd's fold;
Life's great problem solved so early,
Ere its mystery touched her thought;
All that men are vainly seeking
Shown to her unguessed, unsought.

"Could I sorrow for the answer
To my doubt? the gentle child
Thus was taken from life's hardness,
Thus kept pure and undefiled.
From the storm and darkness shielded,
And for ever kept and blest,
Safe from all life's care and sorrow,
Cradled on the Father's breast."

There are lines in the last stanza but one, that bring back a poem of Mrs. Browning's to the mind. Such an echo is, however, rare in Miss Fletcher's verse; which, whatever else it may be or not be, is certainly not imitative or reflective of others.

Our only further extract shall be of devotional verses that well represent the bulk of the volume:—

"AS ONE WHOM HIS MOTHER COMFORTETH.

"I come, dear Lord, like a tired child to creep
Unto Thy feet, and there awhile to sleep,
Weary, though not with a long busy day,
But with the morning's sunshine and with play,
And with some tears that fell, although the while
They scarce were deep enough to drown a smile.

"There is no need for words of mine to tell
My heart to Thee; Thou needest not to spell,
As others must, my hidden thoughts and fears,
From out my broken words, my sobs, or tears;
Thou knowest all, knowest far more than I,
The inner meaning of each tear or sigh.

"Thou mayest smile, perchance, as mothers smile
On sobbing children, seeing all the while
How soon will pass away the endless grief,
How soon will come the gladness and relief,
But if thou smilest, yet Thy sympathy
Measures my grief by what it is to me.

"And not the less Thy love doth understand,
And not the less, with tender pitying hand,
Thou wipest all my tears, and the sad face
Doth cherish to a smile in Thine embrace;
Until the pain is gone, and Thou dost say,
'Go now, my child, and work for me to-day.'"

These quotations can hardly fail to excite an interest in this little book of true and pure-hearted song.

Thoughts from a Girl's Life. By Lucy Fletcher. Macmillan and Co.

ALEXANDER ON THE PSALMS.*

It is fourteen years since Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, well known in this country by his excellent commentary on the Prophecies of Isaiah, published an expository work on the Psalms, which we believe has not been reproduced here till the appearance of the volume now before us.

It was the author's original design to abridge the great work of Hengstenberg, and to introduce such changes as might make it more acceptable and useful to the English student. As the labour proceeded it was found impossible to accomplish this; for, as necessarily the most valuable feature of the book would be a literal version of the Hebrew, this was precisely what "could not be obtained at second-hand, by the "awkward and unsatisfying process of translat-"ing a translation." Resorting, therefore, to an independent study of the original, Dr. Alexander has attempted to transfer it accurately to English, and to preserve its peculiar forms as well as its strength and spirit, adhering to the order of words wherever the emphasis is dependent on it, and avoiding that confusion of the tenses by which our Authorised Version is obscured and weakened. In executing this task, he has so largely availed himself of Hengstenberg's translations and exegetical remarks, that he desires his own work to be considered as having for its basis the masterly commentary of the distinguished German, whose name he would on no account have omitted from the title-page, but for the fact that it would make him apparently responsible for much that has not his sanction or that departs from his path. And we may add, on a comparison of the two works, that, while Dr. Alexander has certainly appropriated all the more valuable fruits of Hengstenberg's learned toil, he has so modified many of them, and has taken on almost every page some view of the text or of its sequence of thought, that is so wholly his own, that his is the *only* name that could be justly placed on the title of the English book.

The author's plan does not include an Introduction to the Psalms. Even the question of the titles is not separately discussed; but, after a few words in the preface, they are assumed to be an integral part of the sacred text, and, as occasion requires, are defended severally against the attempts of critics to discredit them. We confess that the work is to us but an unsatisfactory one, so far as this great question is concerned. Other topics proper to an Introduction are briefly recounted; but the theology and ethics of the Psalms are treated not as a whole, but relatively to the passages chiefly concerned in such an inquiry. For the same reason that Introduction is excluded—as requiring larger space than the opening pages of an expository work—the history of the interpretation and the conflicting opinions of critics and commentators have been passed by.

It will be understood, then, that the simple purpose of the work is *translation*, with explanatory paraphrase, and brief and exegetical remarks where necessary. "The author has aimed "exclusively at *explanation*—the discovery and "statement of the meaning"; and as the book is intended especially for ministers, it is left to them to construct for themselves, on this exegetical basis, any edifice of doctrinal, practical, or devotional instruction they may propose. The reader is constantly supposed to be familiar

* *The Psalms, Translated and Explained.* By Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D., Professor of Theology, Princeton. Edinburgh: A. Elliot.

with the Hebrew text; but the introduction of the original words has been avoided as much as possible, both for the sake of economy, and for increasing the acceptableness of the work with readers having only general culture.

Dr. Alexander seems to us peculiarly happy in rendering the original precisely and forcibly. Yet his version is by no means to be itself taken into the pulpit, or to be read devotionally in preference to the old English version, the phrases of which have now tinctured our sacred song and our prayers, and can never be other than sacred to devout minds. There is an unavoidable uncouthness in the literalness of a version for the student, which it is neither needful nor in good taste to introduce, under the pretence of minute accuracy, into public discourses or works of practical instruction. We make the remark, because we fear that pedantic tampering with the text is rather growing in our pulpits; and because there could scarcely be anything more unedifying and annoying than to hear—as we lately heard—a feeble preacher Hengstenbergising his congregation with an exceedingly ill-remembered translation into English of the translation of the Hebrew into German, further modified by an original rendering into colloquialisms of supposed equal value.

We believe that those who have held Dr. Alexander's "Isaiah" in estimation will think highly also of the present work, and that it will never be consulted by them without advantage. It will be found to bring out the meaning in each clause, and to refer all the clauses distinctly to the theme or idea of the composition, far more ably than any other English work. But something more is needful if it is desired to study the relations of the Book of Psalms to Christian doctrine and morality, and to the service of the Church. This will be perceived in a moment if we only say that the 69th Psalm, so full of sublime darkness, out of which break the terrifying arrows of denunciatory wrath, than which there is none more fearful in all the Old Testament, is no further accounted for by Dr. Alexander than by saying, "The subject of the psalm "is an ideal person, representing the whole class "of righteous sufferers. The only individual in "whom the various traits meet is Christ. That "He is not, however, the exclusive or even the "immediate subject is clear from the confession "in verse 5. There is no psalm, except the 22nd, "more distinctly applied to Him in the New "Testament." But it seems to us, that it is not only the confession, "Thou knowest "my foolishness, and my trespasses from "thee have not been hid," that is a difficulty in the Messianic application; but surely the imprecations also, "Let their table become a "snare for them, and their welfare a trap: let "their eyes darken from seeing, and cause thou "their loins to bend: pour upon them thine anger, "and let the heat of thy wrath overtake them: ". . . . . add iniquity unto iniquity, and "let them not come into thy righteousness: let "them be blotted out from the Book of Life, and "let them not be enrolled with the righteous!" Dr. Alexander does not much help his reader, but avoids the real ethical difficulty and theological problem that we find here, by saying, "These "imprecations are revolting only when considered "as the expression of malignant selfishness: *if* "*uttered by God they shock no reader's sensibilities*, "nor should they when considered as the language of an ideal person representing the whole "class of righteous sufferers." This only suggests to us the great need of a reconsideration of the questions,—What, as to ethical truth, are the relations of the Old Testament to the New? and What may guide the disentanglement of the Messianic reference, and justify its application in such Old Testament Scriptures as are admitted to have some other immediate subject?

"*CAMBRIDGE LENT SERMONS.*"*

A volume of sermons, delivered in the University Church of Cambridge, by some of the most distinguished preachers in the Established Church, including the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Goulburn, and the Deans of Chichester and Ely, has special claims to our attention, and the more so because these discourses are commended by the editor as peculiarly suited to these "days of danger and anxiety." Happily, they are not directly controversial, although it is abundantly evident that the main design of most of the preachers was to supply a counteractive to some popular error. Still, there is in them a predominance of the practical element, and even the argumentative portions are made subservient to the one end of reaching the heart and awakening the conscience. The style, of course, is exceedingly varied, but is in most cases characterised by simplicity, and affords another illustration of the fallacy of the common notion that high culture is fatal to plainness and directness of speech. Occasionally, indeed, we find words and phrases which might with advantage have been exchanged for others of a less learned character; but on the whole it is very beautiful and instructive to notice the simplicity and purity of the language employed by these men of undoubted learning themselves, even in addressing an assembly of superior intelligence and education. There is nothing very striking or original in the views advanced. The type of the doctrines set forth is rigidly, and in some cases even narrowly, orthodox; but there is nothing very novel in the arguments by which they are sustained, although in many instances the old pleas are presented with so much force and beauty as to invest them with all the charm and interest of freshness. There is perhaps less of a purely ecclesiastical character, fewer appeals to Church authority, and fewer references to Church practices than are generally found in the sermons of Anglican divines. Altogether the book will be read with interest and profit by private Christians as a stimulus to devotion, while preachers of all classes may find valuable suggestions in its prevailing tone of quiet earnestness, in several of its expositions of Holy Scripture, in its telling way of exhibiting familiar truths, in some of its examples of the mode of argumentation suited for the pulpit, and, above all, in many of those pungent and stirring appeals to the conscience which show how possible it is to speak to the feelings without the employment of anything that savours of rant or exaggeration.

The book doubtless loses something from the absence of that unity of conception which might have been found had it been the work of a single writer. And this is felt the more because many of the subjects are of the same class, and not unfrequently the same ideas and illustrations are repeated by different preachers in discussing kindred topics. At the same time there are some compensations in the variety of style and the interest attaching to the different yet converging lines of thought employed by the several authors. The Bishop of Oxford's discourse, on "God in "His perfections the measure of the sinfulness "of sin in the creature," is in his best style, free from any theological subtleties, eloquent in its very simplicity, aiming directly at spiritual usefulness, dealing in the most skilful way with those sophistries by which the conscience is only too prone to deceive the man to his own destruction, and in wise and stirring words warning the young men whom he addressed of the special perils of their position, and reminding them of the high and solemn responsibilities under which God had laid them. The thought is not profound, and from some of the statements we are compelled to express our dissent; yet it is impossible in reading these pages not to feel that the preacher is a thorough master of his art, or not to desire that he was content to win his highest triumphs in the pulpit, and to eschew those scenes of political and ecclesiastical strife in which he has won a more questionable reputation. The Rev. H. P. Liddon, in a sermon on "Adam hiding himself from the presence of "the Lord," discusses the same subject, from a different point of view, with considerable clearness of thought and beauty of illustration. Dr. Pusey's subject is "David in his sin and his "penitence," and it is treated in his own masterly style, evidencing that thorough familiarity with Scripture for which he is so remarkable, presenting us with one of the most graphic and telling pictures of the Psalmist-King in the hour of his bitter sorrow and humiliation, analysing carefully the emotions of his troubled heart, and gathering from the whole, with singular felicity and strength, those lessons of which the history is so suggestive. The discourse, we would fain trust, may be regarded as an indication that the stress of circumstances, and perhaps the advance of years, have led the now aged divine, to whose deep and conscientious piety even his strongest opponents must do homage, to think less of that ecclesiasticism on which he was wont so earnestly to insist, and to attach a higher importance to those great foundation truths which are dear to all Christians. Dr. Goulburn, on "God fashioning the hearts of "His people," sets forth with much freshness of thought the *unity* of that pattern to which are to be assimilated the lives of all whom God has predestinated "to be conformed to the image of His Son," as contrasted with that variety which arises out of the diversity of mental and moral constitution, opinion, and habit. Dean Hook describes "God the consolation of the afflicted," in a simple, Scriptural discourse which cannot fail to minister solace and help to many a desolate and anxious heart. One of the most exquisite sermons in the volume is that by Rev. W. J. Butler, on "God the "reward of the faithful," in which he depicts that rest for which the heart craves, and which is to be found only in the knowledge and enjoyment of that God who, as "He has made "the heart such as it yearns after him, and can "find no peace but in Him, Himself becomes its "portion." Dean Goodwin's topic is somewhat different from those of his colleagues. Its theme is, "Moses with God in Mount Pisgah," and it aims to exhibit the self-sacrificing spirit and life of Moses as an example perfectly worthy of approval and imitation. With great discrimination he pourtrays the character of the great Jewish lawgiver, and shows how much there is to be admired in his course, although, as he says, "If the value of a man's life is to be "estimated by the amount of comfort that he "finds in it—worldly comfort, I mean—then I "fancy that few lives would be less satisfactory "than that of Moses"; and how little there is of melancholy even in the loneliness of his death, although few things can be less "cheerful" than the picture of Moses going up from his family and kindred and friends to die alone on Mount Nebo.

The Rev. J. W. Burgon's sermon, on "Jacob "in life and death," is much the least satisfactory in the volume. We entirely object to the principle which he lays down that "God's saints "of old times do not come before us in the "Bible for our judicial sentence." One great glory of the Bible to us in our view is that it does not represent perfect heroes, but presents to us even God's most favoured saints just as they were—men of like passions and infirmities with ourselves, many of whose actions are therefore set before us as beacons for our warning rather than as patterns for our imitation. This benefit, however, is sacrificed if we are not permitted to exercise our moral sense in forming a judgment of the different parts of their conduct, and especially, if we are to speak even of their most questionable proceedings, in the way adopted here. It is certainly admitted that both Jacob and Rebekah were guilty of a fault in the deception practised upon Isaac, but the "eagerness for the "birthright" which led to it is especially referred to a "pure and lofty motive," and is extenuated as only being "a forcible appropriation to Him-"self of the promises, which God would doubt-"less have given him in another, and an innocent "way, had he waited the Lord's leisure." Much more truthful and discriminating is the picture of the Patriarch given by Dr. Hook when he tells us "Jacob had defrauded his brother; he had "lied to his father; he fled like a coward, "alarmed at the probable consequences of his con-"duct; he resorted to artifice to cheat his father-"in-law; he wronged his other children by the "partiality he showed to the sons of Rachel. A "mean, a crafty, a sordid, a selfish disposition he "had by nature. But he was affectionate, tender-"hearted, full of devotional fervour. His ends "were often righteous, though, to accomplish "them, he had recourse to unrighteous means. "And God dealt with him as with a son. He did "not afflict him willingly; but because chastise-"ment was necessary. He chastised him." This wise and thoughtful mode of dealing with those facts of sacred history which, at first sight, appear to involve some difficulty, is far more calculated to overcome the opposition of the sceptic than apologies which involve the defence of acts which are recorded with that fidelity by which the Bible is distinguished, but which are nowhere commended as worthy of praise. The difficulties of that extreme view of Verbal Inspiration with which Mr. Burgon's name is identified are sufficiently formidable without their being aggravated by the notion that the history of God's saints is not only a faithful account of facts, but that the deeds which it narrates are all to be accepted as virtuous and right.

There are other statements in Mr. Burgon's sermon which appear to us utterly without warrant. Thus he tells us, "For upwards of a "hundred years, Noah, Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, "Eber, Peleg, Reu, Sarug, Nahor, and Terah "were all alive together,—such a College of Saints "as the world had never beheld before, and will "never behold again." Now as Scripture tells us nothing of the majority of these men except the bare fact of their existence, we are at a loss to understand whence Mr. Burgon has derived the information which entitles him to write of them after this fashion. The preacher is again drawing upon his imagination when he tells us, "We all remember the circumstances of dignity "with which that patriarchal act was invested. "The eldest son, clad in his perfumed priestly "robes," &c. Mr. Burgon is righteously indignant with those who would blot out or deny the authority of a single letter of the sacred text. We object quite as strongly to the attempt to interpolate into the record that which does not belong to it.

The doctrine of Eternal Punishment is brought out in these sermons with considerable prominence, and frequently in a way which is fitted to increase rather than diminish opposition. But the subject is too large to be entered upon here, and we must content ourselves with the expres-

* *Cambridge Lent Sermons*, 1864. London and Cambridge: Macmillans.

sion of our feeling that it is one which requires to be dealt with in the most careful manner, and that anything approaching to angry utterances on the point will be as unavailing to overcome scepticism as it is certainly unbecoming a Christian minister proclaiming so terrible a message.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Handy Book of the Land, Assessed, and Income-tax Laws. By R. Rice Davies, Esq., Surveyor of Taxes. (Longman and Co.) The author has been for many years officially engaged in carrying out the provisions of the various Acts of Parliament relating to the imperial revenue; and has frequently had occasion to observe the great misapprehension or ignorance that exists as to the principles and requirements of the statutory revenue laws. Having devoted much time and labour to the subject, and having collected all its more important materials, he proposed to himself something like an elaborate treatise thereon: but experience taught him that any work that should be really useful to the public at large should be as concise and practical as possible. In this work, therefore, he gives the text of the original law, and of subsequent enactments, by which certain provisions have been amended or repealed; and accompanies this text by explanatory notes, where necessary, and by a collection of judicial decisions having a most important bearing on the administration of Assessed Tax Laws. Full indexes make the work easy of reference; and to those who consult it under any difficulty, give it a perspicuity of direction that is of the highest value. The author entertains the belief that many persons will be saved from injustice that they have suffered, and others be directed in the performance of a duty which they desire to attend to with full integrity; and he places on his title-page the declaration that, "If all the principles of this work be honourably "carried out, the Queen will receive her just due, and "no tax-payer will contribute more than his fair share of "taxes to the service of the Crown." Such a work was certainly a desideratum; and we have every reason to think that the author has done all that was required: except, perhaps, that, for general use, a shilling handbook of practical directions, if such be possible, is to be preferred to a costly volume.

Burning and Shining Lights. By the Rev. Robert Steel, M.A. (Nelson and Sons.) This is a volume of biographical sketches,—written by one who has proved his ability in popular literature. The subjects are well selected, and are seventeen in number; Patrick Hamilton, the first preacher and martyr of the Scottish Reformation; Joseph Alleine; Jonathan Edwards, "the "Metaphysical Divine"; Francis Asbury, evangelist and bishop of the American Episcopal Church; W. Tennent, of New Jersey, "The Pastor in the Woods"; Dr. Nettleton; M'Cheyne, Chalmers, Dr. John Brown, and Angell James;—these are the more prominent and attractive names. There is some want of colour and of force in Mr. Steel's writing; but it is condensed, clear, and in good taste. The book is one which may be very acceptable and useful where a variety of larger biographies could not possibly be read. Its examples of holiness, devotedness, and power in the Christian pastorate, might well excite lively feeling in all who receive or value instruction and friendly help from the ministry, and would repay the thoughtful attention of those in whom are awaking first desires to give themselves to the service of the churches.

Sympathy; or, Words for the Weak and Weary. By the Rev. D. A. Doudney. (W. Macintosh.) The author, for more than twenty years editor of the *Gospel Magazine*, here reprints from that periodical papers written at different times during that period. They frequently have much unquestionable vitality; and occasionally drop words that the heart will willingly and gratefully remember. But there is something in the theological complexion, in the general feebleness of thought, and, most of all, in the unctuousness and affectedly endearing tone, that we disapprove; and we could not think the book likely to be helpful in strengthening or elevating its pious readers, though it might sometimes minister cordials to those who morbidly crave comfort rather than desire purified energy and active holiness. Yet we are constrained to respect the spirit and purpose of the writer.

Wholesome Words; or, One Hundred Choice Passages from Old Authors. Selected and edited by J. E. Ryland, M.A. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) The author thinks that, "in these days of rapid, incessant "action, thoughtful minds are ready"—at any rate, they ought to be ready, and should be thankful—"to "avail themselves of every aid for turning to the best "account those intervals, those breathing times, of "which, probably, the busiest life is not wholly destitute." Compilations of texts, of detached thoughts of eminent writers, and of poetical quotations, having a common purpose with this book, are numerous enough. Mr. Ryland has confined himself to four Christian authors, whose works are unequalled for rich spiritual thought, and, as he no doubt felt in selecting them, are such as suffer less by being read in fragments than would be the case with elaborate treatises and inwardly-connected discourses. They are the works of Taylor, Leighton, Adams, and Sibbes. The compiler has shown admirable judgment in the choice of passages. It will be understood that the book is not for continuous perusal; but, as a collection of seed-thoughts and spirit-gleams for the scattered moments of leisure in busy lives, there could be nothing more delightful or, scarcely, more precious.

Flowers and Fruit, Gathered by Loving Hands from Old English Gardens. Arranged by Emily Taylor. (Houlston and Wright.) These specimens of our early poetry are selected with large knowledge, great purity of taste, and a just conception of what such an occasional work should contain. It is an enlargement of a small work which appeared some time ago, and obtained much favour. The arrangement is according to the spirit and feeling of the pieces rather than subject,—the cheerful taking precedence, the meditative following, and those of a graver strain having a place of their own: classified as L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Il Devoto. The book is small—small enough to be a lady's burden, borne unfelt; but it is rich—richer far than collections greatly exceeding it in size. It is beautifully "got up."

Something about Jesus. (Hamilton and Co.) Passages of Scripture, thoughtfully arranged—by which the words of Jesus are compared, His most tender words and His dying words collected, and words of heaven and blessedness in Him thereto added. Well printed, in a pretty little volume.

Handbook of Croquet. By Edmund Routledge. (Routledge and Co.) Capital,—likely to settle the laws of this pleasant game, and to establish a common method of playing it. It is clear and simple, and well illustrated.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

It is stated that 17,000 copies of Tennyson's new poem were struck off as the first impression, and the whole of these were delivered to the trade. A second impression of 10,000 copies is now in the press, and of these, it is conjectured, but few will be unsold by the end of this week.

The greater part of the statues, *bassi-relievi*, and detached frescoes, remnants of the once celebrated Farnese collection, has been purchased from the ex-King of Naples, for the British Museum, for 4,000*l.*

Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, has published a little volume, entitled, "Phases of Distress, or Lancashire Rhymes," by Joseph Ramsbottom. The book is introduced to the reader in a brief commendatory preface by Mr. John Whittaker, better known as the correspondent of the *Times*, under the signature of a "A Lancashire Lad." The poems are intended to give expression to the thoughts and feelings of the operatives of Lancashire during the terrible crisis which they have lately gone through.

Messrs. Low, Son, and Marston, have nearly ready "Religion and Chemistry, or Proofs of God's plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements," by Josiah P. Cooke, jun., author of "Elements of Chemical Physics"; also the ninth volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History of America."

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, have nearly ready their illustrated edition of Goldsmith's works, complete in one volume, with upwards of 100 engravings, drawn by H. Anelay, and engraved by the first engravers of the day.

Mr. Tresidder has in preparation, "A Cyclopædia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths; consisting of Definitions, Metaphors, Similes, Emblems, Contrasts, Analogies, Anecdotes," &c., by the Rev. John Bate.

Amongst the works about to be published by Mr. Murray are "Ephemera," by Lord Lyttelton; "An Attempt to Reconstruct the Early History of Mankind, from the Observation of the Phenomena of Civilisation and the Development of Science and Art in the Lower Stages," by Edward Burnet Tylor, author of "Mexico and the Mexicans," with illustrations; "An Overland Journey from Pekin to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Bactria, Mongolia, Tartary, and Siberia," by A. Michie, with illustrations; "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," by Edward Robinson, D.D. (a Supplement to Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine"); a "Practical Manual of Modern Warfare for Officers in the Army and Volunteers," by Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Macdougall, author of the "Theory of War"; "Memorials of Service in India," from the correspondence of the late Major Macpherson, Agent for the Suppression of Human Sacrifices in Orissa, and at the Court of Scindiah during the Mutiny, edited by his brother, William Macpherson, with illustrations; "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, comprising the History, Institutions, Archæology, Geography, and Biography of the Christian Church from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne, by various writers," edited by Dr. William Smith, with illustrations; "Choice Specimens of English Literature, selected from the Chief English Writers," by Thomas B. Shaw, M.A., edited, with additions, by Dr. W. Smith; and "Dr. William Smith's Classical and Biblical Atlas of Ancient Geography," a supplement to the "Classical and Biblical Dictionaries," edited by the same author. This book will be published in parts, but each part will be complete in itself.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have in the press, in one vol., "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson. Essays Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic. Being Selections from the Contributions of 'A. K. H. B.' to *Fraser's Magazine* and *Good Words*." The same house will shortly issue, "The Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons," by the late Archbishop of Dublin; "The Elements of Logic," by Thomas Shedden; and "An Analysis of Mr. Mill's System of Logic," by W. Stebbing.

Natural History.—Professor Agassiz is determined to make his Natural History Museum in Cambridge, U.S., the most useful as well as magnificent collection in the world. We learn that, during the past year, no less than 73,000 specimens of animals have been added to the museum. But this is not all: of those animals, which, from their minute size and delicacy of structure, it is impossible to exhibit specimens, enlarged and accurate diagrams are made and placed in conspicuous localities. We understand that this institution has a grant of 10,000 dols. from the Government of Massachusetts for an illustrated catalogue, which is already "in the press."—*London Review.*

Milton's House in Barbican.—This house is to be removed for railway purposes. Mr. Dunn, foreman of the works, writes:—"It may be interesting to antiquaries to know, previous to the demolition of Milton's house in Barbican, that there are relics there in course of removal which deserve a better fate than to be carried away as rubbish. The old schoolroom and study was almost entire, but is now partly taken down. The oak around these apartments is still on the ground. Only forty panes of glass from the original windows are there. There may be more to interest collectors of objects of this kind than I am aware of; but, previous to the utter removal of every atom from the premises, I shall be happy to admit any party having an interest in the 'memoir' of Milton."

False Returns for Income-tax Assessment.—It appears that out of the number of persons paying income-tax on the profits of trades and professions, more than one-half pay upon the incomes below 150*l.* We do not dispute that possibly this result might remain if all the returns rendered happened to be accurate, provided all those who now escape the tax entirely were included. It is absurd to suppose that there are not more than 9,000 persons in Great Britain making incomes from trades or professions which run from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* a-year, or that there are not more than 8,000 persons whose incomes, derived from similar sources, vary from 1,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* a-year. Yet the returns would make us believe this, did we not know better. Now we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these false returns are received principally from persons in what is called the middle class.—*Observer.*

An Earthquake at Lewes.—A correspondent of a contemporary, writing on Sunday from Lewes, says:—"Our town was visited this morning with a severe shock of an earthquake. I was awakened by a very loud report, resembling an explosion, and the oscillating of my house, together with my bed and all articles in my room, which were kept in a state of vibration for quite a minute after the shock. I immediately jumped out of bed, turned on the gas, and by my clock the time was 1.27. I looked out of my window, and all was still, fine, and starlight. The same effect is described by others sleeping in my house. I have heard to-day from many persons of their alarm—several of them getting up to discover what was the matter, all being very much frightened. One woman in High-street opened her window and shouted 'Police!' thinking robbers were in the house. Since eight o'clock to-day we have had thunder, and a quantity of rain has fallen. It is now quite fine."

Gleanings.

A large shoal of whales has just been seen off Berwick.

An Irishman writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle.

Game-Law Offences.—It appears that last year the offences against the game laws numbered 9,638, of which 8,182 were for trespassing in the daytime in pursuit of game.

The Australia, China, and India mail, which has just arrived, is the largest ever known in this country. It contained nearly 140,000 letters, upwards of 80,000 newspapers, and more than 3,000 registered letters.

On Saturday the authorities of the Savoy, in the Strand, sent for Prendergast, the sweep, who at the late fire saved the communion plate, registries, and robes of the clergy, at the risk of his life, and presented him with five guineas.

A junior partner in a firm in India-street concluded to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout darkey who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply:—"Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars home for to buy a white man for myself."—*Boston Paper.*

Fatal Jesting.—Mr. Robert Todd, a brewer visiting at Withernsea, feigned drowning whilst bathing on Saturday. His friends going to his help, he laughed at them as "sold." Again he cried for help, but no notice was taken; the cry this time, however, was real, and he was drowned.

A Close Witness.—During a recent trial at Auburn, the following occurred to vary the monotony of the proceedings:—Among the witnesses was one as verdant a specimen of humanity as one would wish to meet with. After a severe cross-examination, the counsel for the Government paused, and then putting on a look of severity and an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed, "Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?" "A different story from what I have told, sir?" "That is what I mean." "Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but

they couldn't." "Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who these persons are." "Wall, I guess, you've tried 'bout as hard as any of them." The witness was dismissed, while judge, jury, and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh.

Interesting to Travellers.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* announces the greatest triumph of railway-travelling yet achieved. The Eastern Railway advertises that for 19*l.* first-class and 12*l.* second it takes passengers from Paris to Constantinople in five days, by way of Munich, Salzburg, Vienna, the Lower Danube, and Odessa. By this journey the traveller has an opportunity of going out of the usual track of tourists, and of seeing the Black Sea with the famous and historic lands that border it.

A Dilemma.—But we wished to be at Jerusalem by Christmas, and it was time to quit our pleasant camp at El Bussah. It was even suggested that a prolonged sojourn might have involved us in complications. Our friendly sheik had a good-looking daughter, a girl of eighteen, still unmarried, and so, selecting B —— for a son-in-law, he generously offered him a bride without dower, explaining that he did it as a mark of the esteem in which he held his English fellow-Christians. The young lady evidently heartily approved the proposal, and suggested that if the doctor wanted a wife too, one might be found for him in her friend, the daughter of the village priest. Such offers could not be lightly rejected; and it was only on the clearest explanation that B —— was bound by his family to marry only in England that the sheik gave up his friendly scheme.—"*A Winter Ride in Palestine*," *in Vacation Tourists, &c.*, 1862-63. *By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.*

An Irish Story.—The story narrated by the author of "Jack Hinton" is, I believe, literally true. In effect, it is as follows:—A young gentleman, having set foot for the first time on the "Imerald Oile," repairs to a promising hotel for something to eat, and is accommodated with a roast fowl, which he is proceeding to devour when his plate divides with a sharp crack, and the liver-wing which he had just taken to himself flies up to the ceiling. Presently afterwards an excited waiter rushes into the room, crying, "He's safe, he's safe! Praise be to the Lord, he's safe!" "*Who's* safe?" inquires the bewildered traveller, certain only that he himself cannot be the person meant. "Misther O'Mulligan, Sir," says the waiter, in explanation: "the captain *fired in the air!*" It thus became apparent to the young gentleman that a duel had been fought in the room beneath; and, without stopping to finish his repast, he ordered his luggage to be packed, and left Ireland immediately.—*Daily Telegraph Correspondent.*

English Congregations Abroad.—Very curious is it to notice the various places abroad in which the English congregations assemble to worship. It is odd to witness at Venice the arrival of the congregation in a multitude of gondolas; the service is held in one of the old Venetian palaces. To the best of my recollection it is also held in a State palace at Coblentz. At Aix-la-Chapelle the clergyman mounts a pulpit of extraordinary height in a Lutheran church. At Baden-Baden the service is held in a Roman Catholic church. At Biebaid it is held in a palace of the Grand Duke's, and commonly at a certain point of the service an appetising odour is given out by the servants bearing dinner to his Serene Highness, through a gallery which is part of a room. At Versailles there is an iron church. At Nice there is an exceedingly beautiful church, as beautiful as any on the continent. At Malta there is a cathedral, which will always be associated with the memory of Adelaide, the good Queen Dowager. In one place the service is held in the chapel of what was once a Jesuit college; in another in an old Carmelite convent; in another in a convent of the Sœurs Blanches. Sometimes it is held in the *salon salle à manger* of an hotel, and in one instance it is held in a room of a public casino; sometimes in a little church or chapel attached.—*The Churchman's Family Magazine.*

Sea sick in a Temperance Ship.—We now proceeded to Boston, Massachusetts, taking the steamer from New York for some 150 miles, to join the rail which ran into the city. It was a dark stormy evening when we embarked, and soon, in consequence of a deluge of rain, we were driven down into the close and unwholesome cabin, the vessel pitching and rolling fearfully. It was of rare occurrence for me to feel sea-sick, but that evening I did, and in a state of misery known only to those who are so situated, I asked the nearest nigger present to give me some brandy. He grinned and said, 'You get no brandy, here, massa; him's a temperums ship." "The deuce it is," said I; "what am I to do?" "Stop a bit," said he, "I'll get something for you." He immediately returned with a soda-water bottle full of a dark-looking liquor, which he poured into my half-cup of tea, saying, "Dere, massa, sarsaparilla bere good ting for sea-sickness." I tasted, and found it was excellent brandy. I gave him half-a-dollar, and requested a little more sarsaparilla, which he again poured into my fresh tea-cup, while he held his side with laughter, and grinned like a hyena. I found in after travelling whenever I had the ill-fortune to get on board a temperance ship, that the niggers were always well supplied with sarsaparilla, and liquors of every kind.—*Musical and Personal Recollections of H. Phillips.*

Payment in Full.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the following:—"Amid the general confusion which has reigned supreme these two or three years very few darkeys have remained with their masters. The great mass of them are now either labouring for the Government, in the army, or in business 'on their own hook.' But there is an occasional exception. Mr. —— had a very faithful house servant, who clung to him throughout, and who never expressed any desire to leave 'Massa,' either to labour for himself, or for the tented field. But it was evident that this state of things cost Mr. —— a great deal of money, and more engineering, as Sambo was required to do little work, and was always kept dressed up to the top of fashion. But, thought the old man, 'I'll pay you for this when the Yankees are gone'; and therefore judge his surprise yesterday (Sunday), when Sambo, bundle in hand, made his politest bow, and said, 'Good-by, massa; I'se guine to list for a soldier.' 'Why, what do you mean?'—'O, tomorrow's Fourth of July, when white men get free; and so nigger is going to 'list and get free.' 'But have I not always used you well?'—'Yes, massa, but I'd rather be free.' 'But if you enlist perhaps you'll be shot.'—'I'd rather be shot than whipped.' 'But did I ever whip you?'—'No, but may be you'd sell me, and then I might be whipped.' 'But what will you gain by fighting?'—'I'll be free.' 'You will be sorry for this.'—'I guess not, Massa.' 'You are an ungrateful wretch; I've used you well and now you leave me.'—'Well, I'ze worked for you thirty-two years, and I guess dat makes us square.' Sambo made one of his most polite bows, and to-day he is a member of the 16th U. S. C. T., and carries a musket as proudly as a Major-General wears his stars."

The Cure of Diabetes.—The London correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent* gives the following statement from the Rev. S. Martin, of Trowbridge, as his authority for the paragraph which has been going the round of the journals in relation to the cure of diabetes:—"Some years ago, in the course of my pastoral work, I met with a middle-aged man of this town (Trowbridge), a veterinary surgeon, who was thus afflicted (*i.e.* with diabetes). He had long been given up by the doctors, and appeared to be on the very verge of the grave. Just at that time, I heard of a method of cure that had been adopted by a Lutheran clergyman in Germany, with remarkable success, and through the kindness of a friend I obtained the receipt. It is simply this: The taking of fresh barm or yeast three or four times a day, at the same time meeting the waste produced by the disease on the system, by the free use of Dublin porter, and all the solid nourishing food the patient can take. I persuaded my friend, the veterinary surgeon, to try this remedy. For some time after adopting it, very little improvement was perceptible; he persevered, however, and although his recovery was slow, he was, under the Divine blessing, at length perfectly restored. In several other cases, too, it has been successful, and, among others, in the case of Cardinal Wiseman. The yeast must be fresh and good, not stale or sour. It may be taken at seven o'clock in the morning, again at eleven, again at four in the afternoon, and again at eight in the evening. Two table-spoonfuls each time, mixed in a tea-cup or tumbler with a little cold water; say the barm and the water in about equal proportions. As the disease has such a fearful effect in reducing the system, this must be counteracted, as far as possible, by strengthening diet, chiefly of animal food, which should be confined to small quantities and often. The friend I have alluded to kept himself well up while taking the yeast by plenty of porter and oysters. I did not know what to say about the latter; however, he fancied them, and certainly they agreed with him well. The patient will find advantage, too, from the use of nitric acid. Take of the acid one drachm and a-half, barley-water nine ounces, simple syrup one ounce. Let them be mixed together, and take two spoonfuls, in the same quantity of water, three times a day. This will not interfere with, but rather assist, the effect of the yeast, and will benefit the system in other ways. Lime water may be used as a drink occasionally. Of course, gin and all diuretics are to be avoided most scrupulously."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been very dull. Consols remained for some days almost without fluctuation. On Monday there were heavy sales, occasioning a decline of ⅛ per cent. This morning there was a further decline of ⅛, but ultimate recovery. The final quotations were 88⅞, 89 for money, and 89⅛ to ¼ for 8th September.

The demand for discount has been small, but the same rate is maintained, and it is not expected that a very early reduction will be made.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 10.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,593,560	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,943,560
	£26,593,560		£26,593,560

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,897,095
Rest	3,670,310	Other Securities ..	20,600,841
Public Deposits	5,145,800	Notes	5,566,665
Other Deposits	19,950,446	Gold & Silver Coin	782,199
Seven Day and other Bills	526,644		
	£37,846,200		£37,846,200

August 18, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CHALMERS.—Aug. 10, at 34, Woburn-place, Russell-square, the wife of Mr. James Chalmers, of a son.

HADDON.—Aug. 22, at Lionsdown Lodge, New Barnet, the wife of Mr. John Haddon, of a son.

BUTLER.—Aug. 23, at 4, Linden-villas, Camden-road, N., the wife of Isaac Butler, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

YABSLEY — GEORGE.—May 18, at the Congregational Church, Burwood, Sydney, by the Rev. G. G. Howden, Benjamin, eldest son of the late Mr. B. Yabsley, of Petersham, to Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. William George, of Marrickville, near Newtown.

KEMMIS—GIBSON.—June 2, at the Congregational Church, Campbelltown, New South Wales, by the Rev. Samuel Humphreys, Arthur Kemmis, Esq., of Rockhampton, Queensland, to Emily, only daughter of the Rev. John Gibson, late of Campbelltown, New South Wales. No cards.

BRYAN—DONALDSON.—Aug. 6, at Portland Chapel, Kingsdown, Bristol, by the Rev. Samuel Lord, Robert Lawrence, son of Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Glanmire House, Bishopston, to Elizabeth Susannah, daughter of the late Mr. John Donaldson, of Yatton No cards.

FRANCOMBE—HAWKINS.—Aug. 8, at Kingsland Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. A. Pratt, Mr. Courtenay J. Francombe, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Hawkins, Bristol.

SMITH—CLAYTON.—Aug. 10, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Great Dunmow, Joseph Alfred Smith, of Chelmsford, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Impsey Clayton, of Dunmow.

DAVIES—MORTON.—Aug. 11, at Grange-lane Chapel, Birkenhead, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Trowbridge, assisted by the Rev. George Hicks Davies (brother of the bridegroom), William Llewellyn Davies, Esq., of Liverpool, eldest son of the late Rev. William Davies, of Wincheap House, Canterbury, to Marion, eldest daughter of the late Francis Morton, Esq., of The Hermitage, Oxton, Cheshire.

BAILEY—COOK.—Aug. 11, at Bridge-street Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. Penny, of Clifton, Mr. Enoch Bailey, of Chelmsford, Essex, to Miss Eliza Cook, of Westbury, Wilts.

RENNY—TRIGG.—Aug. 11, at Nicholas-street Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Raven, the Rev. James Renny, of Queen-street Chapel, Ratcliff, London, to Sarah Jane Trigg, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Trigg, Esq., of Waterford. No cards.

TAYLOR — FISHE.—Aug. 12, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Wigan, to Miss M. A. Fishe, of Haigh.

WADDINGTON—DAKIN.—Aug. 12, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, Henry, youngest son of Mr. John Waddington, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Dakin, late of Leicester.

BURNETT—WILKINSON.—Aug. 13, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Mr. Adam Burnett, of North Bierley, to Miss Anna Wilkinson, of Bowling.

HAMPSON—STEYES.—Aug. 14, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. James Hampson, to Miss Alice Steyes, both of Hindley.

REYNOLDS — BEALE.—Aug. 15, at the Congregational Church, Winchester, by the Rev. William Thorn, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Fuller, Mr. S. P. Reynolds, to Jane, only daughter of the late Charles Beale, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London.

STOCKTON—HINTON.—Aug. 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Whitchurch, Salop, by the Rev. George B. Scott, Mr. Thomas Stockton, of Iscoyd, to Miss Catherine Hinton, of Alkington, near Whitchurch.

HENSON—SPENCER.—Aug. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Dronfield, by the Rev. F. J. Falding, assisted by the father of the bride, the Rev. F. E. Henson, of Dogley-lane, near Huddersfield, to Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. G. S. Spencer, of the Old Town Chapel, Wootton-under-Edge.

BOOER—ROY.—Aug. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Burnham Westgate, by the Rev. E. Stallybrass, Mr. William Joseph Booer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Roy.

WILLIAMSON — JOHNSTON.—Aug. 17, at Abney-park Chapel, Stoke Newington, London, by the Rev. John Jefferson, Henry Thomas Williamson, youngest son of Robert Williamson, Esq., Bow-lane, Cheapside, to Ann Davidson, eldest daughter of John Johnston, Esq., of Church-street, Stoke Newington. No cards.

CREWDSON—JOWITT.—Aug. 17, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., Theodore Crewdson, Esq., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, to Rachel Elizabeth, second daughter of John Jowitt, Esq., of Harehills, Leeds.

BUNTING—HOLLOWAY.—Aug. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Christchurch, Hants, by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Mr. Arthur C. Bunting, of Bradford, to Ursula Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Holloway, of the former place.

HARTLEY—ILLINGWORTH.—Aug. 17, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. James Hartley, to Miss Christiana Illingworth, both of Manningham.

HARKER—DOBSON.—Aug. 17, at Silverdale College Chapel, by the Rev. John Marsden, Mr. Samuel B. Harker, to Miss Mary M. Dobson, both of Bradford.

CHRISTALL — COLLYER.—Aug. 18, at the Independent Chapel, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. Thomas Islip, Mr. Francis Christall, of Wellington-circus, Nottingham, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. William Collyer, of Brigstock. No cards.

ASKEW—HUNT.—Aug. 18, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hudswell, Mr. Thomas Gibson Askew, of Liverpool, to Charlotte Jane Hunt, eldest daughter of Mr. R. W. Hunt, of Leeds. No cards.

POWELL—HEBDEN.—Aug. 18, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, Mr. W. Powell, agent to the North-Eastern Railway Company, to Mary Hawkswell, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Hebden, of York.

DEATHS.

SIMS.—Aug. 14, in his thirty-second year, Robert Sims, Esq., of Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, and formerly of 150, Aldersgate-street.

GOULD.—Aug. 14, after a most painful illness, at the residence of Mr. E. Pewtress, her son-in-law, Maria, widow of the late Mr. John Gould, of Alderton Hall, Loughton, in the seventieth year of her age.

BUNCE.—Aug. 15, at George-street, Plymouth, at the house of his son, the Rev. John Stacey Bunce, formerly minister at Devizes, and subsequently resident in Bristol and Plymouth.

WYKES.—Aug. 19, aged thirty-three, Mr. William Wykes, jun., Humberstone-gate, Leicester.

GUYER.—Aug. 20, Hannah Guyer, widow of the late Rev. T. S. Guyer, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged sixty-nine.

HUDSON.—Aug. 23, at Bute House, Leamington, Mary Bell, the beloved wife of Mr. R. S. Hudson, formerly of West Bromwich.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, August 22.

The English wheat fresh up this morning was principally new, but the supply was moderate, and it met a ready sale at the rates of Monday last. The inquiry for foreign wheat is

limited, and the sales made to-day have been upon the same terms as this day week. Barley of all descriptions sells slowly at about the prices of last week. Beans and peas firm, without alteration in value. We have again a liberal arrival of foreign oats for the week. With continued dry weather and a good demand, there has been a reaction in the trade, and Russian quite recovered the decline of 6d. per qr. noted last week. There has been a fair sale for this article to-day at that improvement, and a good inquiry by country dealers.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, August 22.

The total imports of foreign stock into London las week amounted to 16,172 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 14,015; in 1862, 10,784; in 1861, 13,400; in 1860, 10,025; 1859, 10,609; 1858, 8,931. To-day's market was somewhat heavily supplied with each kind of foreign stock, chiefly in middling condition. Sales, therefore, progressed slowly at barely late rates. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were seasonably extensive. The general quality of the supply, however, was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons sold freely, at, in some instances, an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. Otherwise the beef trade was inactive, on former terms. A few prime Scots realised 5s. 2d. per 8lbs.; but the general top figure was 5s. per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,700 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; from Scotland, 30 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 105 oxen and heifers. As to number, the show of sheep was seasonably extensive, but most breeds came to hand in moderate condition. Good and prime Downs, half-breds, and Kents changed hands freely; and the currencies had an upward tendency, the extreme rate for the former breed being 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Otherwise the mutton trade was somewhat heavy, at late rates. Prime lambs were scarce, and in request, at very full prices. Inferior lambs were dull. The quotations ranged from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves were in fair average supply, and sluggish request at late rates—viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing, at last week's prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4 to	3	6	Prime Southdown	5	2 to	5	4
Second quality .	3	8	4	4	Lambs	5	8	6	8
Prime large oxen.	4	6	4	10	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots, &c..	4	10	5	0	Prime small . .	4	10	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	10	4	2	Large hogs . .	3	6	4	0
Second quality .	4	4	4	8	Neat sm. porkers.	4	2	4	6
Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	5	0					

Suckling calves, 16s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

PRODUCE MARKET, Tuesday, August 23.

Tea—Business has been rather dull, and the few dealings entered into have been at about former prices.

Sugar—The market has been more animated, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. may be quoted on West India. In the refined market quotations also tend upwards.

Coffee—The demand for colonial descriptions has been steady, and superior qualities have fully sustained former prices.

Wool—The public sales of colonial have proceeded with considerable animation, and prices generally are well maintained.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, August 22.

These markets are moderately supplied with meat for the time of year. The trade, generally speaking, rules steady at our quotaions.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	
Inferior beef .	3	0 to	3	4	Small pork . .	4	2 to	4	6
Middling ditto .	3	6	3	10	Inf. mutton . .	3	8	4	0
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2	Middling ditto .	4	2	4	6
Do. small do.. .	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto . .	4	6	4	8
Large pork. . .	3	4	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	4

Lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,194 firkins butter, and 1,940 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 18,993 casks of butter, and 1,823 bales and 37 of bacon. The continuance of dry weather caused an active demand for butter. Irish advanced 4s. to 5s. per cwt., and foreign, with the exception of Dutch, about 6s. per cwt. Bacon, the supplies being short for the demand, Irish advanced 2s. per cwt., and Hambro' 4s. per cwt. Lard is held firmly, the high price of butter leading holders to expect this article will soon be some shillings dearer.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, Aug. 22.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes have increased, but the supply of foreign produce on sale is small. The trade is less active for all qualities, and the late advance in prices is not supported.

SEEDS, Monday, August 22.—The market for seeds is quiet, but firm, at full prices. Red cloverseed meets a continental inquiry, but if held rather above buyers' limits. White seed and trefoil maintain their values. Trifolium, with more demand, obtained 1s. advance on last Monday's values. Winter tares, with limited supply, were fully as dear.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, August 20.—The flax market is steady at full quotations. Hemp is very dull drooping prices; clean Russian is quoted at 32*l.* to 34*l.* per ton on the spot. In jute there is less activity, and prices have fallen about 10s. per ton. Coir goods are steady in price.

COALS, Monday, August 22.—Market without alteration from last day's rates. Hetton's, 19s.; Kelloe, 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Hugh Hall, 18s.; Hetton Lyons, 16s. 6d.; Tilling Main, 17s. 6d.; Holywell, 15s.; Hartleys, 18s. 3d.; Pelton, 13s.; Norton Anthracite, 22s. 42 fresh arrivals; left from last day, 1.—Total, 50. 60 ships at sea.

WOOL, Monday, August 22.—Although lower prices have been accepted for colonial wool at the public sales now in progress, about an average business is doing in home-grown qualities, at extreme rates. There is, however, very little passing for export purposes, and the supply offering is only moderate.

TALLOW, Monday, August 22.—The tallow trade is steady to-day; prices, however, rule stationary. P.Y.C. is quoted 41s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot, and 43s. 9d. for October to December delivery. Rough fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Town tallow, 40s. 6d. net cash.

OIL, Monday, August 22.—Linseed oil is dull, at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at 46s. 6d. for foreign refined, and 43s. 6d. for brown. Cocoa-nut is in moderate demand, at late rates. Other oils move off slowly at barely previous quotations. French spirits of turpentine are selling at 68s. 6d. to 69s. per cwt. American refined petroleum 2s. 1d. per gallon.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Chest Complaints.—The enumeration of these diseases is scarcely necessary, as unfortunately most Englishmen must know their cost. Whooping cough, croop, common colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and even consumption in its earliest stages, are best treated by rubbing Holloway's ointment on the chest, and upon the back between the shoulders. It penetrates internally, checks the cold shiverings, relieves the over-gorged lungs, gradually removes the oppression from the chest, and restores the obstructed respiration hitherto so distressingly disagreeable and highly dangerous. In treating this class of diseases, Holloway's pills should always be taken while using the ointment; they purify the blood, promote perspiration, and allay dangerous irritation.

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